

THE ORGANIZED FARMER

Vol. XVII October, 1958 No. 10



CONTENTS

	Page
PRESIDENT'S REPORT	3
CO-OP WEEK	3
EDITORIAL — GRAIN PROBLEM	4
F.U.A. ACTION	5
ECONOMIC FRONT — PROGRAM	6
VERTICAL INTEGRATION	7
NEW TWIST IN FARM AFFAIRS	7
IMPACT OF SCIENCE	8
FARM EXODUS	8
IMPACT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE	9
COUNTERVAILING POWER	9
FARM YOUNG PEOPLE'S WEEK	10
ECONOMIC STABILITY	10
NOTES ON INTEGRATION	11
TELEPHONE REVOLVING FUND	12
THE EGG MARKETING VOTE	14
F.U.A. HISTORY WAS MADE	15
F.W.U.A. PRESIDENT'S REPORT	15
POINT OF LAW	17
FARMER MEMBERSHIP	18
FARM LABOR TRENDS	19
PITY THE POOR FARMER	21
OPEN FORUM	24
INTERMEDIATE CREDIT	24
SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE	25

40,000 UNITS

F.U.A. OBJECTIVE

GENERAL SCIENCES

Central Office F.U.A. Phone 40375

BARD
S
1
F23349
v.17:
no.4-12
1958



IN OBSERVANCE OF . . .

“NATIONAL CO-OP WEEK”

(October 26th to November 1st)

Members of the United Grain Growers Limited, its Management and Directors, are happy to join with all groups and organizations identified with the Co-operative Movement in Canada in the observance of “National Co-op Week — Oct. 26th to Nov. 1st.”

Co-ops by no means offer a solution for all the problems that confront us. They do mean self-help and community of effort. Agricultural co-ops have a common objective. Specifically it is: “To serve the interests of farm families generally — to promote a better understanding of problems which face the farmer.”

The U.G.G. is a co-operative owned by over 50,000 farmers. It was organized by farmers — to serve farmers! Its successful record — now over half a century — attests to the loyalty and support of its members. It is attributable also to the observance of sound business practices and adherence to basic principles established by its founders. The success of the U.G.G. is a notable example of what can be accomplished by “self help and community of effort.”

SHARE IN THE BENEFITS OF CO-OPERATION . . .
DECIDE NOW TO BECOME A CO-OP MEMBER!

United Grain Growers Ltd.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT . . .

A Review of Some Current Farm Problems:

Effect of grain embargo at Pacific Coast

Demand from railways and labour to hike freight rates

Need for United Farm Front

Re-edification to Co-ops

Sale of Canadian Wheat

Deficiency payments

We need to take a good look at our action program

We have been greatly concerned with the longshoremen's strike on the Pacific Coast. This has resulted in the embargo that has now been going on for some time on the shipments of Alberta grain, and no end appears to be in sight. We have appealed to management and to the longshoremen's union to try and get this thing settled, and we have also appealed to Prime Minister Diefenbaker to take a hand in the matter. The results to date are exactly nil. No one could seem to care less whether Alberta farmers sell their grain or whether they don't.

Now there is talk of another increase in freight rates. We understand that the railways have asked for an immediate 19% increase to meet rising costs. I wish I could run my farm that way and appeal to somebody for an increase every time my costs go up. Your farmers' union is making preparations to fight this proposed hoist in freight rates to the very best of our ability.

With hog prices at the floor level, or what we think should be the floor level, most of the time recently in Edmonton, we have been making strong representations to the Minister of Agriculture to declare what the floor price is going to be in the west. We have used all the arguments that we know of to have this placed at a realistic level in relation to Toronto. We don't want any more of these price-support deals where the price is set at Toronto and the Alberta price is Toronto — less freight. That is particularly true with continually rising freight costs. We are optimistic that the Minister of Agriculture will do the right thing by Alberta farmers but, so far, he

has not committed himself definitely.

In the office here we are preparing for the membership drive and making plans to give as much help to the district officials in carrying out this drive as it is possible. I cannot over emphasize the importance of making the drive a success this fall. We need all the help and all the money we can lay our hands on to get on with the task that lies ahead of us in this next year. This business of getting the members is not just a job for head office or for district officials — it is a job for every member of the union. Here is a chance to participate in the affairs of the union and I hope that each of you will find time to do a little. That is all we need. If each will do a little the job can be done and then we can get on with these other major tasks that confront us.

Progress has been very satisfactory in reaching agreements with municipalities for the municipal collection of dues. While not every municipality in the province is prepared to undertake this task immediately I am sure that by the time that the tax notices are sent out next year that the great majority of Alberta municipalities will be working hand-in-glove with your farmers' union. Co-operation to date has been excellent.

EDITORIAL

Co-operative Week

The week of October 25th to November 1st has been declared Co-operative Week across Canada. The purpose of this week is to draw our attention to the co-operative movement and the work that it is doing.

In Alberta we have many successful co-operative ventures. They have demonstrated over the years that they can improve service and save us money. They could do more with more support. The trouble in Alberta is that we regard our co-ops as just other businesses that should be better than their competitors. If they are not we take our business elsewhere. We forget that we are the owners and that it is our business to participate actively in their affairs. We forget that they are our one bulwark against monopoly and exploitation; that they are a practical means of self-help in the cost-price squeeze; and that they enable us to put into practice the true Christian spirit of helping our neighbor.

As members of the Farmers' Union we should understand it and promote co-operative principles; patronize existing co-operatives and participate in their affairs, and we should be ever on the lookout for opportunities for additional co-operative enterprise.

**LET US GET READY FOR
F.U.A. MEMBERSHIP DRIVE
November 3 - 8**

The Organized Farmer

Editor A. W. PLATT

Members 50c a year

Non members \$1.00 a year

Authorized Second Class Mail,
Post Office Department, Ottawa.
FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada



CO-OP PRESS LTD., EDMONTON, ALTA.

Vol. XVII Oct. 1958 No. 10

EDITORIALS

Grain Problem

"Selling U.S. Wheat:

"How much has the United States exported under its various disposal schemes in the past four years they have been in operation?"

"Don Paarlberg, assistant secretary of agriculture, told the International Wheat Surplus Utilization Conference held at the South Dakota State College in Brookings, S.D., that the total was 948 million bushels compared with 545 million which moved for dollars. "However," he added, "during the entire period not a bushel of U.S. wheat moved into export without some form of government help." Subsidies were needed to make up the difference between the export price and the price paid producers.

"A breakdown of the sales made under disposal measures was as follows:

Sales for local currencies	661 million bushels
Bartered for strategic materials	207 million bushels
Donated to foreign governments for famine or emergency relief	50 million bushels
Donated to private relief programs and charitable organizations	30 million bushels

"While defending the program and stating that special exports would be needed for at least another five years, he admitted there were grave dangers involved.

"The continuation of these pro-

grams may delay needed adjustments in price and production at home and abroad. What would be the effect upon recipients if the program were withdrawn? And finally he said "how much surplus can actually be distributed abroad without seriously jeopardizing normal commercial trade patterns?"

This is the type of competition that Canadian farmers are facing. Note that "during the entire period not a bushel of U.S. wheat moved into export without some form of government help." There is not a shred of evidence that U.S. policy will change in the future. Recently public law 480 was extended for 18 months rather than one year, and two and one quarter billion dollars were appropriated for the disposal of farm surpluses. This is in addition to the normal subsidies on so-called cash and commercial sales. We have no quarrel with the idea that the United States grain grower get a fair price for his grain, and have nothing but praise for the use of surplus food to feed hungry people. We do feel that, at times, the United States has used unfair commercial practices and that in the administration of their wheat program they have unduly encouraged the production of wheat in normally non-wheat-growing areas. However, the important fact is that the U.S. is going to continue to produce large quantities of wheat and to dispose of it throughout the world.

This poses great problems for Canadian grain growers. As long as these conditions continue world prices will remain depressed. Further, because of the inflationary policies of government, costs will continue to increase. The grain grower is completely helpless to deal with either aspect of this problem. To these problems of marketing and the cost-price squeeze must be added the impact of technology, not only in Canada but in other countries. For example, in Mexico, the average wheat yield in 1950 was 7½ bushels per acre, and in 1958 28 bushels per acre. Greater yields are in prospect in future years. This has been brought about by the breeding of disease resistant varieties.

What is the answer to the problem?

Farm organizations have suggested that certain things might be done. We have suggested that greater emphasis be placed on quality and that adequate research be conducted so that we may keep up to the advances in technology in other countries. We have advocated studies so that direction can be given as to the rate at which we can switch from wheat to livestock production, without overproduction in livestock. We have advocated research on new crops and new production that we might grow in substitution for wheat. We have advocated a long-term surplus disposal program, that would if possible be on an international basis, but if that is not possible that we go on our own. We have advocated a world food bank. We have advocated increased international trade and lower tariffs to ensure additional sales, and to lower our costs of production. We have advocated an end to continually spiralling prices on everything we have to buy. We have advocated a system of deficiency payments to tide us over the present crisis.

What have farmers and what has government actually done to meet this situation?

Well, the farmer has attempted to reduce his costs of production. At no time in history has grain production been more efficiently carried on than what it is at the present time. The very latest methods of growing and handling grain have been adopted almost universally by our farmers. It is doubtful if any increases in efficiency can be obtained at the present time. They have switched their production of wheat into the production of coarse grains and have increased their livestock numbers very substantially. In fact, in the case of hogs at least, the increase in production has been greater than the market is likely to absorb at reasonable prices. They have switched wheat production to the production of rapeseed, mustard, flax and other crops to the very limit of the ability of the market to take care of these special crops. Farmers have definitely responded to the problem and have done everything in their power to meet the situation that has developed.

The former Liberal government
(Cont. on Page 14)

MAN JUST CAN'T STAND STILL TIME WON'T LET HIM

FARMING HAS MEN THAT CAN'T STAND STILL . . .

F.U.A. WON'T LET THEM

We of F.U.A. feel justified in presenting proof that through the years, many men with conviction and foresight, who dared to present their ideas in the Farming Industry, chose the Farmers' Union of Alberta to help them strengthen their position in a highly competitive field. Profitable systems, whether small or large scale, often stem from seemingly insignificant suggestions, or a crude sketch by some Farm Union Member or Executive who knew the best possible way to get that idea into profitable use was to put the Farmers' Union to work on it.

Perhaps the very idea in your mind at this moment has more potential profit for you than you have even guessed. Why not let the Farmers' Union of Alberta work with you? We have the resources and special skills to place at your disposal. Your Farmers' Union can execute the designs for you and follow your idea right on through to the time it is operating profitably on your farm.



THE FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

9334 - 106 STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

ECONOMIC FRONT

The opinions expressed in this issue under the heading Economic Front, are those of the authors and not necessarily represent views of the Farmers' Union of Alberta, or its allied organizations.

SUGGESTED ACTION PROGRAM

Tenure Innovations and Tenure Problems Associated with Vertical Integration

by
Raymond, J. Penn
of Wisconsin

Much of the anxiety about vertical integration disappears when we realize that farming is not necessarily on a one-way street from technology to new devices for integration. Several things can be done to reduce the need for new forms of vertical integration. For instance, Mueller asks:?

"1. How well are our private and public credit agencies satisfying farmers' needs? If these agencies can do the job, farmers need rely less on suppliers or buyers, and are better able to supply what buyers want.

"2. How well are our extension workers, county agents, and others doing in helping farmers keep up with technological change or changes in market demand? Good farm managers don't need much production advice from suppliers or buyers, and are better able to supply what buyers want.

"3. Have we done everything we can to make the price system work? Often establishment and use of better grades are effective in getting farmers to supply the proper products. Let's not give up the market system unnecessarily.

"4. How prosperous are farmers? Financially poor farmers are most susceptible to integration deals.

"5. How well are our co-operatives doing their jobs? Farmers can do the integration job themselves if there are sound economic reasons for integration and if their co-operatives are properly organized to do the job."

"When the answers to these questions are favorable from the farmer's point of view, not only can we expect some slowdown of the process and a shift of management decisions back to the farmer we can also expect a reduction in the tension or concern farmers feel about the integrated relationships that remain. Integration can be done by choice, it does not need to be done out of hopelessness or despair.

Old Fashioned And New Economics

On several occasions your writer has been asked — What is the difference between old fashioned and modern economics? In this article we are explaining the difference.

Alfred Marshall, Cambridge's great economist at the turn of the century helped to forge the doctrines of supply and demand. His important emphasis is on the time element of the problem.

He distinguishes at least three cases:

- (1) momentary short-run equilibrium when the supply is fixed;
- (2) Intermediate-run equilibrium when firms can produce more within given plants; and finally
- (3) Long-run equilibrium (or "normal price") when firms can abandon old plants or build new ones, and when new firms can enter the industry or old one leave it.

Marshall's principles of economics assumes that the expanding total industry

output induces drops in factory prices. In clause three above, the free entry is the key item in this explanation, because it gives rise to a perfectly competitive system.

This theory was based on the individualistic type of business activity that was prevalent in Great Britain during the turn of the century.

ALTERING MARKETING CONCEPTS TO MODERN CONDITIONS

Concepts require revision under two circumstances. (1) When defects are discovered within their internal consistency and, (2) when realities so change that they cease to explain or describe it in an adequate manner. In his thinking Marshall makes certain assumptions. 1. That each individual company is small enough that it cannot manage the market. 2. Most of the companies produce similar types of products. 3. That companies produce similar types of products. 3. That companies cannot establish artificial restrictions. 4. Freedom of entry and exit. 5. Price and profits are the major criteria for policy formulation. 6. Knowledge, if not perfect, at least equal in quantity and quality on the part of all participating firms. 7. Profit maximization. 8. Successful performance of such firms — which will automatically assure an optimum allocation of resources and long-run efficiency.

Equally important and not so obvious are characteristic implicitly attributed to the company. These include (1) the concept of the company as a single proprietorship, or at most simple partnership. (2) That maximization of profit in a short run will result in a profit maximization during a long run. (3) That decision formulation essentially is a one man function. (4) The company is treated essentially as organization for exchange, which has production costs but few, if any, sales costs. (6) Constant costs are assumed to be an unusual phenomenon. (7) Government is relegated to secondary position. (8) Population assumed to be a growing one. (9) That bookkeeping and such activities are the duties of the management. This is a summary of the assumptions upon which Marshall built his economic thinking. Since that time there are tremendous changes in the nature of the companies.

A recent development in the United States is the growth of giant corporations. As, for example, twenty of the largest companies in handling food have stepped up their value by 33% and handled 98.7% of 154 listed food and kindred product industries. This organizational format markedly affects the reality of our economics. Also, we

have changes in technology, appearance of quasi fixed costs—(that is budgeted research and promotional expenditure) which alter the basic proportion of total costs. We have the location of decision formulation, the increasing emphasis away from product to appraisals of competitors current behaviour, Government regulations which range from commodities inspection, grading and employment practices.

These seven areas changed the reality of our business operations tremendously to that compared to the 19th century. Whereas Marshall thought that there was perfect competition, today perfect competition is practically obsolete. No longer do we think in terms of supply and demand. Recognition of inter-company influence or potential influence is the central tenet of **imperfect competition** theory. A review of our present day business world reveals many interesting developments. For example — a match company, which is a producer of matches, is at the same time interested in a large fruit and vegetable processor by merger with another company. The new development in this area is that companies do not buy or sell from themselves. The modern company tries to improve its own communication system. This involves the addition of administrative, clerical and statistical personnel, and other work involved with this type of research. It will constantly experiment within its own organization. It will try various systems of organization and **location of decision making authority**, and its success here may well determine its very existence. This is a modern company.

TITLE 1, PUBLIC LAW 480 EXPORTS TOTAL \$2 BILLION

Export of U.S. agricultural commodities under Title, Public Law 480 amounted to more than 19 million tons valued at an estimated \$2 billion during the four years ending June 30, 1958.

Largest shipments were wheat (491 million bushels valued at \$814 million); cotton (2.8 million bales valued at \$436 million); and vegetable oils (1.7 billion pounds valued at \$280 million). Public Law 480 was enacted in July 1954. Title 1 authorizes the United States to enter into agreements with foreign countries for the sale of U.S. surplus agricultural commodities, with payment in the currency of the importing country.

Spot News From Abroad

Some Notes On Vertical Integration

Vertical integration is here. Doors to integration:

1. Efficient, balanced feeding.
2. New technologies in hybrid production.
3. Automatic methods.

Automation is the most important feature in this area. Electronic controlled equipment of push-button type arrangements makes possible the operation of large scale units. Feed is up in costs.

Government control of price encourages setting up of big units.

What is the cause of integration? The marketing mechanism failed. This is the reason why integration is on the way in. Where does vertical integration start? It starts with the extending of credit. The old concept of rural credit is now obsolete. In its place we have controlled finances — or supervised finances. The central problem is — who has the title to the property? According to professor R. J. Penn of Wisconsin — he says that his file on vertical integration is in the tenure of land. How is vertical integration achieved? It is achieved by big farming set-ups; by increased power of monopoly in the market power. Contrary to the general belief technology does not bring about integration, but **market considerations do**. When a bargain is made for production of food, finance is arranged, and credit is extended to the men involved — but, the financiers retain the titles to the property and this is where vertical integration begins.

New Twist In Farm Affairs

In a report, given by a representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, it was pointed out that in the State of Georgia, we have a development of a new situation. As it is known to most of the farm people, this is where there is vertical integration in the broiler industry. In the process of this development, the farm people have lost the right of ownership and, in effect, became the hired men to the industry.

Through the price-squeeze process they found themselves in a situation where they could not operate any longer. Instead of seeking help from farm organizations and farm co-operatives, in the last moment of desperation, they have joined hands with Hof-fas' teamsters' union of New York, and are seeking a way out of their distress. They hope that the teamsters' union will be able to bring them out of their depressed conditions.

In our opinion this is an example of what may happen or can happen if vertical integration is allowed to be carried on to the extreme end, where the farmers lose their property rights, are squeezed out of their just wages and, eventually, have to seek help in the most unorthodox way. I think we should follow this development very closely to see what may happen if we do not look after our interests.

J. M. Tinley, of California, pointed out that the co-operatives on the north American continent are not keeping pace with the development of private business in food production. It would appear that we are at a static level now, whereas the super-markets are really expanding at a tremendous pace. It is felt that the co-operatives should keep pace with the super-markets if we are to stay in the business and service our farm people.

~~~~~  
**F.U.A. MEMBERSHIP WEEK**  
November 3 - 8.

~~~~~  
F.U.A. ANNUAL CONVENTION
December 8 - 12.
~~~~~



# The Impact of Science On Agriculture

## FARM EXODUS

Summary of Report by  
H. G. BRESSLER, of California

Science and technology has freed people from subsistence. This is the greatest contribution of knowledge to the present day. The new frontiers of science created a tremendous demand on consumption expenditures. The new frontiers are: new and improved products, new methods. This in turn brings about a tremendous rate of obsolescence.

In physical production during 1869 we produced 39 units. In 1949 we produced 443 units. During the same period our standard of living has increased from 60 units to 223 units.

During 1957 the United States spent 9.9 billion dollars on research. This represents one fifth of all the capital expenditures. At the present time one half of the national gross product is spent or managed by the government of the country. Thus the people of the American continent are faced with two alternatives:

1. PEACEFUL PASTORAL LIFE, or

The manager of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce says that migration from farms is seen as an economic must, as reported in the Winnipeg Tribune, recently.

Migration from the farm is imperative if incomes are to be raised, a U.S. farm authority said.

Dr. Walter B. Garver, manager of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce agriculture department, made this statement to 500 delegates at the Canadian-American economics conference. But Dr. Garver admitted serious doubts whether some obstacles, such as cost of moving, could be overcome sufficiently to bring about an effective rate of migration.

"The sheer costs of moving home and family to a strange setting are insuperable for many," he said, "and severing home and community ties of long standing looks tragic to many people." Also, the uncertainty and insecurity involved in radical change was a forbidding prospect to many people.

### 2. A REAL HIGH STANDARD OF LIVING.

Our political outlook is that of application rather than of restricted production.

### 20 PER CENT DROP

Non-agricultural employment in the U.S. between 1947 and 1957 increased by 18 per cent, Dr. Garver said, while agricultural employment dropped by 20 per cent. This figure represented slightly less than a quarter of the increase in non-farm employment.

"It would seem normal," Dr. Garver said, "to expect a decline in the relative importance of agricultural employment during a period of economic progress. As this progress permits higher planes of living, the growth of population is in directions to satisfy wants and desires above the minimum essentials to existence.

"Knowledge and information about opportunities in cities and suburban areas would have to be made available on a much more meaningful scale than exists today if the kind of migration from farms that would substantially increase farm incomes were to come about," he said.

"It is nevertheless clear," he said, "that continued heavy out-migration from farms will be imperative if present and future farm people are to improve their economic status. Some outlet will be found in the development of rural communities providing off-farm employment or a combination of part-time farming with such employment.

## NATIONAL FARM RADIO FORUM 1958-59

### Nov. 3, 1958 WHAT PRICE FREEDOM?

The farmers' freedom is a cherished possession. Have they foresaken it for economic security? Which is the most important?

### Nov. 10 PRAIRIE REGIONAL BROADCAST

A discussion on crop insurance.

### Nov. 17 PERFORMANCE OR PERSONALITY

Which one deserves the red ribbon? Does the prize ribbon really represent top performance and quality?

### Nov. 24 THE FORUMS SPEAK

### Dec. 1 WANTED: A MEASURING STICK FOR COSTS

Can production costs be measured accurately?

### Dec. 8 MANAGEMENT TRAINING: A SPECIAL REQUIREMENT

Many farms reportedly fail because of poor management, but is this the real reason?

### Dec. 15 EQUALITY FOR WOMEN

What do the women really want?

### Dec. 22 THE FORUMS SPEAK

### VERTICAL INTEGRATION

Farming for Someone . . . But Who?

### Jan. 5, 1959 WHO CONTROLS THE PRODUCT?

Is the farmer a manager or a laborer?

### Jan. 12 WHO WRITES THE CONTRACT?

Is the farmer in a bargaining position?

### Jan. 19 WHO WILL HOLD THE REINS?

Will the farmer be in the driver's seat?

### Jan. 26 THE FORUMS SPEAK

### Feb. 2 MODERN TEACHING METHODS

Basic education: are our schools providing it?

### Feb. 9 PRAIRIE REGIONAL BROADCAST

Livestock marketing practices.

### Feb. 16 SUPERVISED CREDIT

Who will do the supervising? What supervision do the farmers want?

### Feb. 23 THE FORUMS SPEAK

### Mar. 2 A LESSON FROM LABOR UNIONS

What have labor unions done for their members? What can we learn from them?

### Mar. 9 PROVINCIAL BROADCAST

Topic to be announced.

### Mar. 16 IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

Canada ranks high as an importer and exporter . . . of people. Are we holding our own?

### Mar. 23 THE FORUMS SPEAK

### ON THE CBC TRANS-CANADA NETWORK

Discussion on these important and interesting topics will be heard over CBXA, Edmonton; CFGP, Grande Prairie; and CJOC, Lethbridge at 8:30 p.m. on the above dates. For printed information dealing with the above topics, write the Alberta Farm Forum Office, 507 McLeod Bldg., Edmonton.



## THE BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

The underlying causes of change from natural sciences.

The organizations which harness the technological changes into their production program will have a lead in this competitive world. In this article we attempt to mention some of the factors that will influence the future of agriculture.

Dr. T. C. Byerly, from the Agricultural Research Service of the U.S.D.A., says that the insecticides such as D.D.T. form the base of commercial success in the United States. At the present time American farmers are spending over \$500,000,000 a year on this product. It is this chemical compound that makes it possible for the organization of big farms in production of food for Americans. At the present time we are in a transition from agrarian type of farming to the business type of farming. One significant item in this whole process is a tremendous amount of expenditures involved in setting up new production units. The new cost added to food is the cost of research, which is ways of discovering truth. What are some of the new technologies discovered in the area of food production? The first one is corn; the second one is production of beef; the third one is increase in tomatoes. By research it was possible to step up the yield of tomatoes from 5 tons per acre to 15½ tons per acre. Therefore the culture of tomatoes is pretty well centred in California. There is a continuous search for wheat that is resistant to rusts. In the area of genetics we have hybrids. For example, it is believed that hybrids increase the production of food by about 15 per cent on a national level.

In the area of hormones we have implants and weed-killers; and antilmenics. We have vaccine, we have efficiency in balanced diet, we have introduction of vitamin D and Riboflavin. The biggest recent achievement in North American agriculture was the development of soya beans. This improvement spelt a tremendous boost in the production of food. With the introduction of effective insecticides, balanced ration, and very effective disease control methods American agriculture has exploded into tremendous production. Here we have the changes in production patterns, changes in the processes, and we are able to exceed market consumption. However, we are not out of balance. It has been found out that 5 per cent of over-production creates a distress in the market-

ing set-up. Where do we go from here? We support progress. We have to subsidize experts who will make better use of products. There will be a marked tendency among individual groups to promote their own products. The role of economist will be to figure out how to operate with the freedoms that we have in it.

What are some of the implications? First of all there will be general price increases. There will be increase in the total cost of the product and there will be a decrease in the profits. If this process will continue then we will have much food at low prices to the nation.

How will these improvements affect agricultural marketing? First of all there are going to be some changes in the tenure of land; secondly there will be many new processes of production; third — there will be many implications in transfer of ownership. Efficiency in one area may make other areas inefficient. This is a problem that will be of much concern to many farmers on the North American continent. There will be wide variations in agricultural marketing facilities. We are faced with fixed investments on a large scale.

Due to the progress made in methods of preservation, storage facilities, quick-freezing methods and in packaging — we have many new products appearing on the super-markets. At one time about a thousand items made up the ordinary grocery store. At the present time the new super-markets handle over three thousand items. This great specialization and integration produces a rigid marketing structure. What are the consequences? In this situation we can not work individually. The only way out is through team approach.

### Speeding Things Up

Two colored gentlemen who had just reduced the population in a farmer's hen-roost were making a get-away.

"Laws, Mose," gasped Sam, "why you s'pose them flies follows us so close?" "Keep gallopin' man," said Mose. "Them ain't flies. Them's buckshot."

## Countervailing Power

In this short article we are pointing out the nature of struggle in the market place. It is the fight between an individual versus giant operator.

Discussion of Paper by D. B. DeLoach  
"Adapting Market Organization to Changing Requirements"

Norris T. Pritchard of USDA says:

"More emphasis might also have been placed on the growing power of the modern super-market. The present struggle between retailers and other types of marketing firms is not, however, primarily a matter of costs and competition. In fact, the power conflict involving the use of national brands, federal grades, and retailer brands and other weapons becomes more understandable in the context of the theory of countervailing power than in terms of the competitive model."

"Our economic theory — the traditional competitive model — generally ignores market organization under the oversimplification of direct producer-to-consumer selling. The firm, as it is presented in most theory texts, is a totally unreal, bloodless thing engaged in the simultaneous purchase of inputs and sale of outputs at constant rates. The firm is presumed to attempt to maximize something — an obvious absurdity since we humans do not have the wits or the energy to maximize anything. We usually feel fortunate to achieve merely a satisfactory result. Although these and other errors of assumption and simplification are partially corrected by college courses in marketing, the fact remains that the applied researcher in this important area of market organization and performance would be aided materially by the development of some operationally meaningful theoretical structures."

"The average man now lives twice as long as he did in 1890. He HAS to, to get his taxes paid!"

**CO-OP WEEK**  
**OCT. 25<sup>th</sup> · NOV. 1<sup>st</sup>.**

**F.U.A. ANNUAL CONVENTION**  
**December 8 - 12.**

**F.U.A. MEMBERSHIP WEEK**  
**November 3 - 8.**



## Saskatchewan Farm Young People's Week

### PART 2

"Give a man enough rope and he will hang himself."

This rather rude adage was in my mind as I attended the Saskatchewan Farm Young People's Week at Valley Centre, Fort Qu'Appelle.

These young people, belonging to the Junior section of the S.F.U. were given "lots of rope" so to speak but proved they had enough intelligence and foresight to use it to lasso broader knowledge of farming life in general.

The entire time spent at Valley Centre was under jurisdiction of these young people and it was evident in the way they made their own rules and governed themselves that they were not the ordinary "I-don't-care" type of young people that are seeming to receive so much attention in the world today as being the typical youth.

It was apparent from the attitude of these young people and their insatiable thirst to gain knowledge, that the true worth of today's youth is shown.

For a group of young farmers to organize and convene such an affair is a monumental task in itself and the youthful leaders of this group did such a splendid job that it is worthy of some note.

The amount of co-operation from the group was very heartwarming, especially the amount of effort put forth to promote friendship. Of the 39 young farmers and farmerettes that were enrolled for this function there was not one who spoiled the feeling of co-operation. This was splendid to see for I do not think that co-operation can be stressed too highly for farm organization work. This will be one thing that will make or break the future of farming.

I am sure it would surprise many adults just how much deep thinking these young farmers have been doing.

This spirit of interest and co-operation was carried over into the recreation periods each evening. I am sure that all attending enjoyed themselves more by taking part in this recreation than if they had gone by themselves.

Especially exemplary of the spirit at this young people's week was the variety show. Everyone took part in this show and some very interesting and promising talents were exhibited. Such a talent was shown by my companion exchange delegate Warren Henderson who, at the conclusion of the show, auctioned off one of the girls for the dance.

In talking to some of the adults that were in attendance I concluded that they were very favourably impressed with the whole proceedings.

## Means for Maintaining Economic Stability

Summary of Report by  
DR. YALE BROZEN, of Chicago

Generally when we talk about maintaining economic stability the central variable to which we direct our attention is the level of unemployment. In the past the following methods were used to keep unemployment low.

1. Fiscal policy.
2. Monetary policy.
3. Tax structure policy.
4. Price and wage controls.

However, the most important item is monetary control. Dr. Brozen in his thesis points out that the amount of money in circulation in a country at any given time determines the level of employment during that period. In his analysis of the Federal Reserve Board he pointed out that supply of money during 1929 to 1933 was a primary cause of the depression. At that time

All in all these three days spent in Fort Qu'Appelle were very educational in promoting faith in the younger generation that have so unjustly been accused of every misdeed capable of a human being.

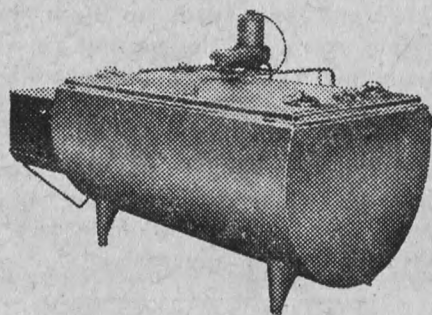
Concluding, I would like to express my appreciation for this splendid opportunity to mix with some very future-minded young farmers.

Mark Srang, Jr. F.U.A. Director,  
District 12.

the American reserves reduced the supply of money by 27 per cent. In the post-war period each of the recessions has been preceded by action on the part of the monetary authorities which reduced the rate of growth, or decreased the monetary supply.

The drop in employment which began late in 1948 was preceded by increases in required reserve ratios in February, and again in June, and once again in September. The 1953-54 recession was preceded by a period of monetary stringency which was strongest in May 1953. This recession was a marked consequence of the rapid increase in real wages rate between the third quarter of 1952 and the third quarter of 1953 as of monetary policy.

Changes in the rate of growth in money supply are primarily responsible for the fall of prices and, secondarily, for the rise in real wage rates stemming from this type of occurrence, together with continued increases in money rates while activity is declining. This suggests that monetary authorities must use caution in allowing high rates of growth at any time if they will have to slow the growth later in order to prevent inflation. It is wiser to attempt the use of more moderate means to remedy recessions of the 1953 variety, for example, than the cuts in reserve requirements in the amount made in June 1954. Rather than attempting to meet various exigencies as they arise by discretionary monetary action, monetary authorities would be better advised to maintain a stable rate of growth in the quantity of money.



**DE LAVAL BULK  
TANKS GIVE YOU  
WIDEST CHOICE  
PLUS ECONOMY!**

You also get rugged construction and trouble-free operation along with a choice of size and design to fit your exact needs !

**DE LAVAL COMPANY LIMITED**

227 - 7th AVENUE E.

CALGARY, ALBERTA

Please send me complete details re De Laval Bulk Tanks and "Controlled" Milking.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_



## Integration As I See It

by J. R. McFall, secretary,  
Alberta Federation of Agriculture

Is the integration of agricultural production and marketing good or bad for the farmer? Is it here to stay or is it a passing phase? These questions along with many others were discussed by delegates attending the Joint Annual Meeting of the American Farm Economics Association and the Canadian Agricultural Economics Society held in Winnipeg August 20-22, 1958.

The writer, after listening to a number of prepared papers on the subject of integration must come to the conclusion that integration in varying degrees and forms is definitely here, is on the increase and is likely to remain. In saying this we must re-emphasize "in varying degrees and forms".

The second conclusion is that integration is certainly not all bad. Many examples were cited which showed, quite conclusively, that through the integration process farmers were able to improve their financial returns and their standard of living. On the other hand, it would be faulty to say that even in principle integration is all good.

Integration as it applies to agriculture is a seriously misunderstood word; even the economists attending the Winnipeg conference suggested that an effort should be made to redefine its meaning. The best definition that we can provide is that it is a process of production and marketing that includes contracts or, in some cases, co-operative business arrangements which make it possible for a sharing of production and marketing decisions and the sharing of risks.

Full integration includes a whole series of contracts or arrangements under which the product so integrated is carried in a more or less direct line from producer to consumer. The firms associated with this movement play a major role in such decisions as quantity, quality, time of delivery and production technique. This coordination in planning keeps the price-wise risk at a minimum. Technical supervision also helps to eliminate production risks.

Contract farming is looked upon as a medium, or one step, in implementing the integration process. If we accept this, then it can be said that Alberta's Agriculture has for many years been operating under certain degrees of integration. As examples we could refer

to sugar beets and canning crops, oil seeds and fluid milk production.

Another question that requires consideration is, why integration? Here we find that the profit motive is basic not only to the producer but to other firms entering into the integration process. Possibly the second point is the failure of the so-called open or free competitive marketing system to properly establish prices. The farmer operating with a heavy capital investment requires the security of uniform market prices. The trade requires continuity of volume and quality. The open market has failed to meet these requirements of the producer and handlers of the product to the consumer. In other words, through integration processes we are entering more and more into a planned economy.

My final observation from the Winnipeg discussions is not that we should fight integration, but that we, as farm people, should, through our farm organizations and co-operatives enter more fully into the planning and administration of the integration process, and in this way keep on a high plane the business ethics that are involved. Various speakers referred to the role the farm co-operatives could play but also left the inference that we are not meeting the challenge. Are we?



### RIGID FRAME FARM BUILDINGS for 57c per sq. foot

Low cost — high quality — great strength — easily erected — no wonder farmers are enthusiastic about Rigid Frame Buildings. With a fir dimension frame and plywood skin, a good size barn or machine shed can be erected and closed in by the end of one day's work.

For an estimate on your plan and size contact either of the U.F.A. Co-op warehouses: in Edmonton just off the Fort Trail and south of Canada Packers' plant in North Edmonton; in Calgary at 4720 - 1st St. S.E.; letters should be sent to either of the mailing addresses listed below.

Also — it's time to be thinking about ordering your anti-freeze. U.F.A. Co-op can supply you with ethylene glycol base anti-freeze at a saving to you.

Another seasonable item which U.F.A. Co-op can supply you is rock wool insulation.

### U.F.A. CO-OPERATIVE LTD.

P.O. Box 1056, North Edmonton

125 - 11th Ave. S.E., Calgary



## Rural Telephone Revolving Fund Act

by GEO. DOUPE,  
Jr. Director Dist. 11, Oyen, Alta.

In the 1957 spring session of the Alberta legislature the rural telephone revolving fund act was passed. The purpose of the act is to provide assistance in establishing telephone companies. The extension of existing facilities, lines and equipment of mutual companies, and assistance for other projects, like the conversion to dial operation.

In 1958 there is \$500,000 in the revolving fund that mutual telephone companies may draw on. The amount of loan available is to be not more than 75 per cent of the subscribed capital of the company. In the case of new companies, the authorized capital shall be approximately \$225.00 per mile of line.

To be eligible for a loan under this act, all assessments, calls on shares, or other money to be paid must have been received by the company from its shareholders. Subscription rates must be adequate so that the Alberta Government Telephones connecting fee, maintenance costs, a reserve for replacement of line and equipment, and repayment of the loan will be assured.

Before a loan is given to a mutual company construction must be approved by the Alberta Government Telephones, also Alberta Government Telephones will make an appraisal of the company's lines and equipment to determine its value as collateral for the loan. Should the equipment be deteriorated the company may have to make calls on its shareholders to repair its lines, to bring them up to Alberta Government Telephones standards.

Should a loan be granted, it will be paid over a period of not more than ten years and paid on a monthly basis with an interest rate of 4½ per cent per year.

## F.U.A. GIRL QUEEN OF BONNYVILLE RODEO

Miss Norma Knapp of Iron River, queen candidate sponsored by the Farmers' Union of Alberta was crowned "queen of the Bonnyville Rodeo" and awarded an all-expense paid trip by air to Vancouver.

Over 2000 attended the two day event which was held August 6th and 7th.

We wish to thank all those who supported Norma.

## Pioneer Farm Leader Buried

Funeral services were held in Hanna Thursday for John Kenneth ("Jack") Sutherland, 69-year-old farmer and political leader, who died Sunday after a brief illness.

Born at Earltown, N.S., he was orphaned at 12 and worked on farms, in sawmills, and as a lumberjack and ship-builder from then until he was 19 at which time he came west, homesteading in the Hanna district. Twelve years later he married Elizabeth Jean Munro of Earltown, N.S., who died last October.

The first member of the United Farmers of Alberta, he remained a member until his death, serving in executive positions during part of that time. He was also a member of the International Union of Mine and Smelter Workers and the Western Federation of Miners.

He served on the old Canadian Council of Agriculture, the new Federation of Agriculture, and the Western Marketing Conference. He also took part in the organization meeting of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation in Calgary in 1932, and was an unsuccessful CCF candidate in the federal election of 1945.

He was co-producer of the National Film Board picture, "Harvest on the March," made appearances on the CBC and wrote articles for agricultural publications. He also took part in the International Harvest Help and Combine Exchange in 1947.

## Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada

CIRCULAR No. 266

## MAXIMUM TARIFFS OF CHARGES, CROP YEAR 1958-1959

After having carefully considered the submissions from licensees and others with respect to tariffs, the Board has decided that the maximum tariffs for the crop year 1958-1959 will be unchanged from the tariffs in effect for the previous crop year.

By Order of the Board:  
R. S. Allen  
for Secretary.

Winnipeg, Manitoba,  
August 28, 1958.

## U.S. SEED WHEAT BILL VETOED BY THE PRESIDENT

The U.S. Congress recently passed a bill which provided that "wheat for seeding purposes which has been treated with poisonous substances shall not be classified as wheat unfit for human consumption." This bill would have had the effect of raising the American tariff on Canadian seed wheat from ten to twenty-one cents a bushel. However, this bill was vetoed by the President on August 20.

— Spot News From Abroad.

Two daughters, Ruth of Olds and Anna of Midnapore; one son, John of Hanna, and four grandchildren survive. The service was held in Hanna's Memorial Hall.

## WONDERING WHAT TO DO?

- After High School, boys and girls will be wondering what to do. Many will be seeking immediate employment but those looking ahead realize that one or two winters further special training now will put them out front in the immediate future.
- Why not plan now to enroll at one of the Schools of Agriculture for advanced vocational training in Agriculture or Home Economics?
- Write for your free copy of the Announcement of Courses for 1958-59 from the Principal, School of Agriculture, at Olds or Vermilion or to the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton. It will tell you how you can prepare yourself now for a future in agriculture or in the many fields associated with home economics.



## PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

R. M. Putnam,  
Deputy Minister.

Hon. L. C. Halmrast,  
Minister.



# Alberta Livestock Co-operative Limited

DEAR FRIENDS:

This month we're going to take another look at the Alberta hog marketing position. We're doing this simply because there were some recent developments in buying and selling that makes us wonder as to whether or not the hog producer is really interested in what he gets for his hogs or if he's content to just turn them over to someone and never mind the price.

You probably know that for some considerable time prices for hogs in Alberta have been based on what hogs sell on the Edmonton and Calgary public markets. The percentage of Alberta produced butcher hogs that are sent to public markets is getting smaller all the time and has recently been considerably less than ten per cent of total production.

This generally leaves daily public market deliveries quite small. Market salesmen are always trying to obtain higher prices and explore every possible outlet. Quite often they simply do not have enough hogs to make them of interest to buyers. They're frequently under a definite handicap through lack of numbers, are seldom in difficulty when runs are fairly liberal. Quite often the prices that salesmen are able to obtain for market hogs are such that hogs taken directly to processors are too high for them but they have developed 'procurement' practices that while this gives them control over a large number of hogs it does not give them control over their paying prices when those prices are based on a small percentage of public market hogs, keeping in mind that major processors very seldom bid for hogs on the public market, for the simple reason that they might help to force prices higher for all their "direct" consignments.

Every so often something is done about this, usually a very definite stand is taken to reduce hog costs for a little while, shortly afterwards the merry-go-round is started up again.

Just recently some processors at Edmonton and Calgary posted paying prices at their plants that were considerably lower than actual selling prices on the public markets. Now it's our contention that if a situation of this kind develops the trucker or producer should be market or price conscious enough so that before unloading their hogs they would at least look around for something better. The peculiar part of this recent operation is that most of the hogs were left at the plants at the posted prices and no general effect was made to improve on what was arbitrarily offered.

That's not hog selling or hog marketing, it's just disposition. Deliver the product, take what's offered, if it's not enough to make ends meet grow more next year.

There's efficient selling representation available to any one who wants to use it but it must be used consistently if it's to be effective. There's no point in getting the market position in a condition such as we've just outlined and then looking around for help or wondering why the lightning hit the barn.

Processors are becoming extremely 'surplus' conscious in view of prospects of a liberal increase in hog production. They're even talking about 'support' prices before the end of this year. All we can suggest is that you take a good look at your marketing position before it's too late to do anything about it. It may be too late now.

Yours very truly,

GEO. WINKELAAR, General Manager—A.L.C.



## EDITORIALS . . .

(Continued from Page 4)

said that nothing would be done about this problem. At least they were consistent. Mr. Gardiner repeatedly assured us that sooner or later drought and pestilence from Heaven would solve all our problems, and then we could return to horses and the walking plows and all be better off than we had ever been before.

The present Conservative government has at least been willing to admit that there was a problem. They have given lip service to the idea of surplus disposal and have, in fact, done something about it. What has been done is inadequate but it is a start. The Prime Minister has promised more will be done this year. On the whole there seems to be a more aggressive effort to sell on existing markets than was formerly the case. Presumably this has been a matter of government policy. Recently, as a substitute for deficiency payments, a system of cash payments to farmers on an acreage basis has been announced. We are grateful for any assistance and this will be of some help, especially to our smaller farmers. However, the government itself has admitted that this is a stop-gap measure that will solve nothing. They add that in the next session a permanent program will be introduced to solve the farm problem. Many thoughtful Canadians, as well as farmers, must well wonder if the issue is not sufficiently important to bring out the new program now. Some uncharitable people are even saying that the government doesn't have a program, and that the recent payment is hoped to be just enough to keep the western farmer quiet and still not antagonize Bay Street.

In addition to the positive action taken there has been some negative action. Increasing the tariff on British woollens will not help western farmers, nor indeed will it help most Canadians. This ill advised sop to the textile interests makes one wonder just what the policy of the government is going to be. Much more important is the new anti-dumping legislation. This retrograde legislation was introduced and passed by the government, knowing that it was contrary to section 6 of GATT to which Canada is signatory. Students of international

**The Egg Marketing Vote**

The results of the Egg Marketing vote are now history. We in the farmers' union who supported this plan took a beating. The results leave no room for doubt. The enumeration and the election was fairly carried out and, while it is true that there was room for some criticism on minor matters of enumeration, this did not affect the final outcome in any way. We would agree with those who say that the Act is unfair in counting uncast ballots as no votes, but it is still difficult to understand why 40% of Alberta's egg producers are not interested in how their product is marketed.

The effects of the vote will be widespread and will affect more than egg producers. As far as the egg producers are concerned they have in effect handed over their industry to the vertical integration people, and that is their privilege. To those who supported the scheme we would say your only defence now is co-operative action. You know that won't be easy but if you work hard, and together, you might yet save the industry for the farmers. Perhaps the most important effect will be on our relations with the government. It will be difficult to convince the government that Alber-

trade are agreed that this is one of the most vicious devices ever used by government to stifle trade. We do not know what the government had in mind, but undoubtedly this was aimed at either the United States, Japan or both. We have an idea the Americans won't allow it to be used against them, and we think that the government knows this. We must conclude that they have Japan in mind and that is where we sell wheat and barley.

Parliament is now in recess. Members are at home. I hope farm union officials will arrange to meet with these men and discuss these issues. What are the new programs the government has in mind? Why has the government taken actions, that on the face of it, will reduce international trade, especially in grain? These are some questions that should be discussed. The discussion should be frank and constructive. We are not interested in putting any one on the spot—we are interested in getting this agricultural problem solved.

ta farmers are prepared to take responsibility for marketing their own products, and they can reply to our submissions with some justification that the Lord and government helps those who help themselves.

The truth of the matter, we suspect, is that a great many people did not understand the basic issues involved. Had they done so the results would have been different. Yes we took a beating. This should not cause us to give up but, rather, to redouble our efforts to become better informed ourselves and to help inform others as to what we can do to help ourselves to get fair prices for our products.

**Pre-Banff Leadership Techniques**

by GERALD SCHULER

This is a two weeks course which was held October 27th to November 9th at the Banff School of Fine Arts. The course will be held on similar dates this year and is under the direction of the University Extension Branch with the help of the sponsoring organizations. They are the Alberta Wheat Pool, Alberta Livestock Co-operative, Alberta Federation of Agriculture, Jr. Farmers' Union of Alberta, United Farmers of Alberta Co-operative and the United Grain Growers Ltd.

It is a very full course and there isn't a dull moment at any time. The name given to the course suggests leadership, however that is only part of it as there are many topics of general information and personal development. I am also sure your philosophy will be greatly influenced.

Those who may attend are young farm men and women between the ages of 20 and 35 and an active community worker. When attending on your own the age group mentioned does not apply. Those who are sponsored need only to pay a twenty dollar registration fee and have spending money.

In general the topics dealt with were speeches, discussions, conduct of meetings, mechanics of organization (planning), recreation, lectures, symposiums. There was also a good selection of books, films and literature available.

Recreation included hiking, bowling, films, singing, dancing, a sight-seeing trip and swimming in the Banff Hot springs.

I have never attended a course such as this where I have gained as much knowledge and had as much fun as I did at the Banff School of Fine Arts Leadership Course.





Pictured above are J. P. Dusseault, Reeve of Municipal District of Westlock No. 92, and A. W. Platt, President of the Farmers' Union of Alberta. Behind them are M.D. Councillors John Hary, Wm. Primeau, Secretary Carl Muller, and Councillors Alois Laczkowski, Grant Burrows and Joe Nadeau.

President Platt is congratulating Reeve Dusseault on being the first to sign the dues-collecting by-law.



Mrs. C. T. Armstrong

## F.W.U.A. Section

### PRESIDENTS REPORT

#### HARVEST AND HOLIDAYS

The month of August is favoured by many as a good month to take holidays. The farming population may think it is a good idea, but this year with harvest coming earlier, holidays and all thoughts of relaxation were gone in the midst of work. Many of our farm women know long tiring hours of not only preparing meals, and usual household duties but, in many instances, do chores, haul grain, go for machinery repairs, and the hundred odd jobs that need doing in such a busy season.

Somehow I deluded myself into thinking that I too might relax through August, but like other farm people I found plenty to be done. Many organizations are getting fall programs into line and would either phone or write for information, meetings to attend, and others to be contacted, all this takes time and must be done. Chief amongst these plans is our own membership drive and we hope locals and districts are as busy as we were at head office trying to make this a real success. All our busy days on the farm will not bring proper returns unless we keep ourselves united through our own organization, — this should have some of your time.

#### VIEWPOINTS ON EDUCATION 6

Last month I expressed my opinion on the up-swing of registrations in our schools of agriculture and the fact that jobs were scarce and perhaps students and some parents were beginning to realize that education is desirable as far as the student is capable of learning. Mr. Robert Warren, Supt. of Schools in Calgary, made a similar statement recently in the Calgary Herald and said that the drop-outs were the lowest in many years, and now the classroom space was really crowded even with the new schools and additions. It is predicted by the Alberta Teacher Recruitment and Retention Committee that 1500 new teachers must be certificated by 1965 to meet the requirements of schools in Alberta. In view of these statements it would be a good thing if some of the present students would consider the need and the opportunity in the teaching profession.

## History Was Made

History was made at Westlock on September 10, 1958, when Westlock M.D. No. 92 became the first Alberta municipality to formally pass a by-law agreeing to collect F.U.A. dues through the municipal office.

This procedure, suggested by the F.U.A. several years ago, is rapidly gaining support, as its advantages are recognized.

Every year, hundreds of faithful canvassers make the rounds of the membership, collecting F.U.A. dues. They do not have too much trouble collecting—most farmers are quite prepared to pay their union dues,—but—it is an awkward, tiresome, expensive system. It is natural that canvassers get tired after a week or so, and many good prospects are never called upon.

This year, the F.U.A. are out to do the job for keeps. In addition to paying the annual membership, farmers will be asked to sign a requisition form addressed to their M.D. Council, requesting that F.U.A. dues be added to their Municipal Tax Notice, and collected through the M.D. office. Once signed this request will not need to be renewed annually. The collection of dues through the municipal district will become automatic. However, any farmer who wishes to break the agreement may so notify the municipal secretary, in writing, before April 1st of any year. If he does this he will no longer be assessed for F.U.A. dues.

Once in effect over the province this

system will place your F.U.A. in reasonably sound financial position. It will be possible for the Board to plan ahead, with a fairly safe budget, instead of the present unhappy position in which finances are always an unknown quantity, and the program suffers accordingly.

Recently the F.U.A. wrote to 48 Counties and M.D.'s requesting that this matter be given favorable consideration. Out of 23 replies received to date 15 have agreed to this method of collection of F.U.A. dues. It is known that many others are in favor. This is a most heartening response.

A number of Councils are waiting to see how many of their tax-payers sign the requisition slips before passing the necessary by-law.

When your canvasser calls this fall, make him feel welcome. Pay your fees, and sign your requisition authorizing your M.D. secretary to include your F.U.A. dues annually on your tax notice.

Let's get this job done properly, and for all time.

Pouring coal oil into a wood or coal stove in order to light the fire may cause a flash fire that could burn down the house. To start a stubborn fire safely, include scraps of wax candle, wax paper or thin bits of wood dipped in coal oil among the kindling before applying the match.

\* \* \*

Happiness adds up to different things for different people.



# F.U.A. Car Pool Insurance Agents



EDMONTON — Mrs. P. Molen—F.U.A. Office  
 AIRDRIE — John Peterson—A.W.P. Agent  
 ALHAMBRA — John G. Wulff  
 ALLIANCE — A. E. Turner  
 ANDREW — Andrew Co-op Assoc. Ltd.  
 ARROWWOOD — Dean Cofell—A.W.P. Agent  
 ARMADA — Donald Clifford—A.W.P. Agent  
 ATHABASCA — Peter Zariwny—Co-op Store  
 BARRHEAD — Steve Barton—Co-op Store  
 BASHAW — Bernie L. Spelrem  
 BON ACCORD — Kay Dowhaniuk  
 BONNYVILLE — Karl Nordstrom  
 BONNYVILLE — Marcel Choquet—A.W.P. Agent  
 BOWDEN — Grant Field—A.W.P. Agent  
 BOW ISLAND — Wayne Anderson  
 BOYLE — Walter Bayda—A.W.P. Agent  
 BRETON — Hans Hanson  
 BROOKS — Victor Rose  
 BRUCE — Harold Hisset—A.W.P. Agent  
 BUSBY — Busby Co-op Assoc. Ltd.  
 CAMROSE-ROUND HILL — Stan Perka  
 CARMANGAY — H. A. Blimkie—A.W.P. Agent  
 CARROT CREEK — Thomas W. Silk  
 CARSTAIRS — R. M. Poirier  
 CHAUVIN — Alfred Gregory—A.W.P. Agent  
 CLARESHOLM — George Thorburn—A.W.P. Agent  
 CLIVE — Austin Abelson—A.W.P. Agent  
 CLYDE — Bert Gower—A.W.P. Agent  
 CORONATION — Lester H. Wager  
 CZAR — Neil Thompson  
 DAPP — Tom Foster  
 DAYSLAND — Lorne Kapler—A.W.P. Agent  
 DEWBERRY — Neil Jones  
 DONALDA — O. M. Viske  
 DRUMHELLER — Ingvald Olsen—A.W.P. Agent  
 ECKVILLE — Julian Sambrook—Co-op Store  
 EDGERTON — Fred Ramsey  
 EDMONTON — K. W. Anholt, 10926 - 66th Ave.  
 EDMONTON — A. M. Herd, Edmonton Co-op Store  
 EDMONTON — H. V. Langford, 12213 - 96th Street  
 ELK POINT — Fred Mulak—A.W.P. Agent  
 ELNORA — Richard Duffin  
 ELNORA — Stanley Mitchell.  
 ENCHANT — Douglas Hood—A.W.P. Agent.  
 ENTWISTLE — Don Gylander.  
 FALUN — Bob Ewart.  
 FOREMOST — Walter Smith—A.W.P. Agent.  
 FORESTBURG — J. M. Forster.  
 FORT MACLEOD — Jack Chilton—A.W.P. Agent  
 FORT SASKATCHEWAN — Adam Kuss—A.W.P. Agent.  
 GADSBY — Harry Baker—A.W.P. Agent  
 HARDISTY — P. A. Guenard—U.G.G. Agent  
 HAY LAKES — Basil Lind—A.W.P. Agent.  
 HEATH — Wm. Sporenitz—A.W.P. Agent  
 HOLDEN — Lloyd Bell—A.W.P. Agent.  
 HUGHENDEN — Leonard Johnson.  
 INNISFREE — Joe Kaminsky—Co-op Store.  
 IRMA — Ole Nissen—A.W.P. Agent.  
 IRON SPRINGS — Eldon Wright—A.W.P. Agent.  
 ISLAY — Wm. McLean—A.W.P. Agent  
 KITSCOTY — Ted Sheppard.  
 LAC LA BICHE — John Hackman—U.G.G. Agent.  
 LACOMBE — D. G. Whitney.

LACOMBE — Leon Ingraham.  
 LAMONT — Herman Dyck—Co-op Store.  
 LANGDON — Fred Taggart—A.W.P. Agent  
 LEAMAN — G. R. Getson.  
 MADDEN — Pete Miller.  
 MAGRATH — Phil Sheer.  
 MALLAIG — Prudent Poirier.  
 MANNVILLE — Leonard McLaughlin—A.W.P. Agent.  
 MARKERVILLE — Vigo Andersen.  
 MARWAYNE — Robert Peck—A.W.P. Agent  
 MAYERTHORPE — Ole Lind—Co-op Store.  
 MEDICINE HAT — Leonard T. Anderson.  
 MILK RIVER — Ralph Hertz—A.W.P. Agent.  
 MILO — Geo. Thurlow — A.W.P. Agent  
 MORRIN — Herman Batke—A.W.P. Agent  
 MORINVILLE — Morinville Co-op Store  
 MYRNAM — Harry Haluschak.  
 NANTON — Robt. Younggren—Maple Leaf Oil  
 NEW NORWAY — John Morton—A.W.P. Agent.  
 OHATON — A. O. Schielke—A.W.P. Agent.  
 OLDS — Chas. McGillivray—A.W.P. Agent.  
 ONOWAY — Clarence Carbol—A.W.P. Agent.  
 PARADISE VALLEY — Geo. Benner—A.W.P. Agent  
 PICARDVILLE — Elden Glebe—U.F.A. Oil.  
 PINCHER CREEK — Pincher Creek Co-op.  
 PLAMONDON — C. J. Gauthier—Maple Leaf Co-op.  
 PONOKA — Fred Auten.  
 PROVOST — Clifford McCall—U.F.A. Oil.  
 RANFURLY — Chas. Rennie—A.W.P. Agent.  
 RAT LAKE — Fritz Wuth.  
 RED DEER — Red Deer Co-op  
 RIMBEY — Lawrence McManus—A.W.P. Agent  
 ROSALIND — Walter Ramstad  
 ROSE LYNN — R. C. Orford.  
 RYLEY — Danny Manderson  
 SANGUDO — Roy L. Thompson.  
 SEDGEWICK — Art Falla.  
 SMOKY LAKE — Wm. Basaraba  
 SMOKY LAKE — John Vitachuk—A.W.P. Agent.  
 ST. PAUL — St. Paul Co-op Assoc. Ltd.  
 STETTLE — J. J. Tipman.  
 STONY PLAIN — Don Bancroft—A. W. P. Agent.  
 STREAMSTOWN — Roland Dillingham—A.W.P. Agent  
 TABER — James Sloane—A.W.P. Agent.  
 TEES — Alfred James—A.W.P. Agent.  
 THORHILD CO-OP — Thorhild Co-op  
 TILLEY — Vincent Fabian.  
 TOFIELD — R. J. Crispin.  
 TWO HILLS — Victor Nikiforuk.  
 VEGREVILLE — S. A. Sanford.  
 VERMILION — Ken Islay—Co-op Oil  
 VIKING — George Massey—Maple Leaf Oil  
 VULCAN — Herb Bender—A.W.P. Agent.  
 WAINWRIGHT — Stanley Smith—A.W.P. Agent  
 WARNER — William Mack—A.W.P. Agent.  
 WASKATENAU — John Mulak—Waskatna Co-op  
 WATTS — Archie Matheson—A.W.P. Agent.  
 WETASKIWIN — Edw. Peterson, Co-op Store  
 WILLINGDON — Nicholas Svekla.  
 WINFIELD — Edwin Hunter.  
 WILSON — Ralph Bechtel—A.W.P. Agent  
 WRENTHAM — Ron Treiber—A.W.P. Agent.  
 YOUNGSTOWN — John Naismith.

## PEACE RIVER —

BEAVERLODGE — Edward R. Hodson.  
 BELLOY — Clarence L. Nordvie  
 BERWYN — Percival J. Cottrell  
 FAIRVIEW — A. R. Richardson.  
 FALHER — Robert Lemire.  
 FRIEDENSTAL — Seigmund Walisser.  
 GIROUXVILLE — Maurice Bouchard.  
 GRANDE PRAIRIE — John K. McIntosh—Co-op Store  
 GRIMSHAW — Ronald W. Swanston  
 HIGH PRAIRIE — S. W. Pisarchuk—H. P. Co-op Assoc.  
 HINES CREEK — L. O. Sand.  
 HYTHE — L. A. Haglund.  
 McLENNAN — Lionel G. Montpetit  
 NAMP — Wallace J. Signer  
 SEXSMITH — E. R. Cameron  
 SPIRIT RIVER — Lauson Scott  
 SPIRIT RIVER — Harvey Cuthbert  
 VALLEYVIEW — Walter P. Froland.  
 WANHAM — Stewart J. Bennett.  
 WHITELAW — Maurice H. Rrahan



# From A Point of Law

by A. M. BROWNLEE

## RESPONSIBILITY FOR LIVESTOCK STRAYING ON HIGHWAYS

Collisions between motor vehicles and livestock on our highways are quite common occurrences, and they usually happen when an animal has strayed onto the highway from adjoining lands after having broken through an inadequate fence or gate. As the driver of the motor vehicle is usually travelling at a speed of from 35 to 50 miles an hour, it is very difficult for him to avoid an animal which has wandered onto the highway. This is particularly so when the animal comes suddenly onto the road from a deep ditch or from behind brush or trees. In such cases the question arises as to whether the owner of livestock is responsible for the cost of repairs to the damaged vehicle.

The Vehicles and Highway Traffic of the Province of Alberta contains a Section which reads as follows:

"No person who owns, controls or is in possession of any live stock shall knowingly permit any such livestock to stray or remain upon any highway, both sides of which are abutting on property which is separated from the highway by a fence, wall, hedge, sidewalk, curb, lawn or building, unless the stock is in charge or control of some competent person or persons."

Prior to 1948 the word "knowingly" did not appear in this Section. However, because of a decision of our District Court to the effect that this Section, as it previously read, imposed an absolute duty on farmers to keep unattended livestock off highways, the Legislature amended the Section by inserting the word "knowingly". The purpose of the amendment was to restrict the liability of farmers to cases where, under all the circumstances, the farmer would know, or at least should know, that his livestock might be straying on a highway.

While this legislative amendment seems to give fairly broad protection to the owner of livestock, it does not relieve him from the responsibility of exercising reasonable care in controlling the movements of his animals and seeing to it that fences are in good condition and gates kept closed. When such an accident occurs it is not sufficient for the land owner to simply say that at that particular time he was not aware of the fact that one of his animals had strayed on the highway, if in fact cir-

cumstances indicate that with reasonable care he should have known. This is illustrated by the decision in the case of Jenkins -v- McDougall. In that case the claimant was travelling on a highway at night at a speed of about 40 miles an hour. He approached an oncoming car and dipped his headlights to low beam. When the two vehicles were about 100 feet apart a cow suddenly appeared from the ditch on the side of the road and jumped directly into the path of the claimant's automobile, so that he had neither time to stop, or space within which to manipulate his car so as to avoid the collision. The cow was killed and the claimant's automobile was damaged and required repairs costing several hundred dollars.

The defendant farmer denied having any knowledge of the fact that his cow was in the road allowance, and insisted that his gate was closed and that his fence was in good condition. He was unable, under the circumstances, to explain how the cow managed to get onto the road allowance. The highway was being maintained at the time, and workmen on the job testified that they frequently saw the defendant's cattle on the highway in this area. They further stated that they had seen some of the defendant's cattle at large on the highway that afternoon. Another witness who travelled the same highway quite frequently stated that prior to the accident he had seen the defendant's cattle on the highway on several occasions. The Court was impressed with the possibility that the defendant's gate had been left open by some of his workmen who were hauling feed into the field where the cattle were pastured, and that the gate had been closed after the cattle had escaped onto the highway.

After considering all the testimony given the Judge summed up with the following statement:

"I have no doubt that by any one or all means suggested it was not only possible but highly probable that the defendant's cattle could and did get out of the field and stray upon the highway and I cannot accept the defendant's statement that he, or those for whom he is responsible, was, or were, unaware of the fact that his cows which he admitted were prone to stray when about to calve, were persistently getting onto the highway by means which were so obvious to others and which he could have remedied."

Accordingly, judgment was given in favour of the motorist including the costs of action.

This judgment is not at all unreasonable. Every person who is entitled to use the highway for any particular purpose and who exercises reasonable care in so doing is entitled to expect that others will not expose him to dangers which he cannot avoid. It is not reasonable to suggest, in a case such as Jenkins -v- McDougall, that had the driver been travelling at a lower rate of speed he would have been able to avoid the accident, as such a suggestion would unreasonably restrict motorists in their use of the highway. A driver should be free to travel at a rate of speed up to the limits imposed by law so long as he keep a proper lookout and has his vehicle in good mechanical condition. The farmer on the other hand, is also entitled to move livestock on the highway but in so doing he should have some competent person herding them.

## NEW RULES ON ANIMAL SLAUGHTER IN U.S.

Proper ways of slaughtering considered "humane" are spelled out in the bill. Packers selling to government agencies must abide by these rules after June 30, 1960. This includes most of the large packers and many of the smaller ones.

Two methods, already in use by some packers, probably will be followed widely as a result of the bill. For cattle, a "captive bolt" is said to be most effective. A specially designed pistol or rifle held about six inches from the animal's head stuns it by discharging a bolt carrying a broad head. The bolt is retained in the weapon ready for use on recocking.

The method of rendering hogs unconscious is to herd them onto a conveyor belt that runs through a long tunnel filled with carbon dioxide gas.

Slaughtering practices used in religious rituals, such as the Jewish method of severing an artery in the neck, are defined as humane.

—Spot News From Abroad

In cases of apparent drowning, artificial respiration should be applied and persevered with for four hours or more or until a doctor certifies death or rigor mortis sets in. People have been restored to life by this means even after half an hour in the water.



## ACROSS THE SECRETARY'S DESK



### MEMBERSHIP

by P. MOLEN

Membership in an organization can be a valuable experience if you make it so. There is a saying that a person gets as much out of an organization as he or she puts into it, but that is not the whole truth.

People who do nothing more than pay their membership fee get their money's worth in being a part of something bigger than themselves. But those who take an active part in the organization receive a return in value, and have a sense of accomplishment. Added to this is the extra skill and knowledge they acquire through tackling unfamiliar tasks.

Some people will argue that they don't have a chance to do anything in their local, that a few run the whole show—so why join. That is the sort of criticism you hear after the meeting when it won't do any good.

Of course you can't get up during the meeting and tell the president that he or she is running the whole show to suit his or her self. He would promptly resign along with all his friends and you would have no local. A local, no matter how poorly run, is better than no local at all; at least it is a foundation upon which something better can be built.

The way to work improvements is by being constructive at the meetings rather than destructive away from them.

So when a canvasser calls on you during National Farm Union Week, join the F.U.A., and see that you and your family attend your local meetings. Put forth your ideas and be a part of the organization.

The co-operative store at Dawson Creek did \$1,519,954.00 business in 1957 and returned \$84,423.00 in savings to its members. This co-operative started with a capital of \$900.00 in 1921 and is now the largest business in the northern British Columbia city, with assets of around \$600,000.

\* \* \*

Only Brazil and Russia have more forest resources than Canada — mostly undeveloped.

**GUARANTEED \*  
TO HOLD FIRE  
ALL NIGHT!**

**yet**

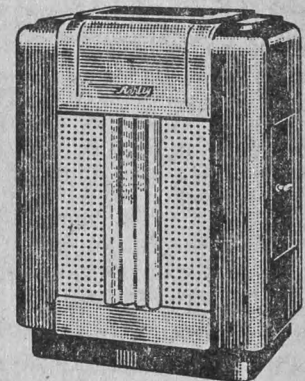
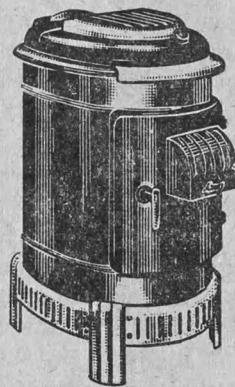
**ASHLEY®**

**24-HOUR THERMOSTATIC  
DOWNDRAFT WOOD HEATERS**

**SAVE up to 75% on fuel**

Exclusive, patented features make ASHLEY WOOD HEATERS the most modern ever developed. Your Ashley dealer can show you actual proof of Ashley's ability to hold fire all night — of Ashley's amazing fuel economy — proof from satisfied users from coast to coast.

There are 15 models to choose from — four new, modern colours — an Ashley Wood Heater for every home.



\*If operated according to instruction booklet.

For PROOF of Ashley's claims and the name of your nearest Ashley dealer write:

**ASHLEY®**

#### NORTHWEST DISTRIBUTORS

Dept. CA-6, Box 132, Nanaimo, B.C.  
(B.C. & Prairie Provinces)

or

#### ASHLEY CANADIAN DISTRIBUTORS

Dept. CA-6, P.O. Box 611, Peterborough, Ont.  
(Ontario and Quebec)

or

**ASHLEY AUTOMATIC WOOD STOVE CO. Inc.**  
COLUMBIA, S.C.

**HOLDS FIRE ALL NIGHT**



# CHANGING TRENDS IN FARM LABOUR FIELD

by W. DAVISON,

Agricultural Employment Adviser to the Ontario Regional Office of Unemployment Insurance Commission.

According to a forecast made recently by the Ontario Department of Planning and Development, the farm work week in 1990, less than 35 years from now, will be 55 hours. This is a far cry from the work week of 1932, 26 years ago, which was probably 85 hours, and a long cry from today's work week of about 72 hours. The same department prophesied that the urban work week in 1990 will be about 34 hours.

What are the conditions which make the farmer's work week longer than the industrial work week? One hidden element in this apparent disproportion is that of travel time. The farm worker's job is at his door. When he leaves home to go to work he can start at once. A man who works in a large urban centre must add from one to two hours travel time to his daily hours of work. This would often bring the time actually occupied more in line.

The factors that influence farm work hours most are of course the care of livestock, the weather and the season. In threatening weather no man can easily stand by and leave the product that he has raised during many weeks to the mercy of unfavorable weather just because the clock has struck. He knows that tomorrow his crop may have deteriorated in value or perhaps become useless if unnecessarily exposed to a storm. Moreover, after a certain stage of maturity most crops either shed their seed or become over-ripe and lower in value or are impossible to handle. Therefore, the crop, whatever it is, must be saved during the few days when it is prime if the rewards of work are to be adequate. If salary cheques or pay envelopes melted in the rain or decreased in value after they were due, the anxiety of urban workers would be very acute. These are some factors that place the farmer in an awkward position with regard to his paid labour and make it difficult for him to conform to standardized hours of work, and yet he must compete with industry in this field if he is to attract and retain labour.

The Canadian farm labour force has been diminishing at a rapid rate during the past 20 years or more. It fell from a peak of 1,500,000 in 1939 to 706,000

on 15 April 1957, an average of nearly 3500 a month during the 19 year period.

The wide distribution of electricity has enabled the farmer to electrify many operations around the buildings, but the tractor has been the most important element in these changes. While the tractor was no new thing it became the focus of attention, with many remarkable results. Rubber tires increased its speed and manoeuvrability. The power take-off adapted it to a wide variety of equipment, and hydraulic attachments widened its scope of usefulness still further. New techniques evolved as a result of scientific research, stimulated the agricultural implement industry to the creation of new equipment to carry out these techniques.

This equipment is expensive to buy and equally expensive to maintain, not only on account of the cost of repairs, but from the fact that breakage during the brief optimum period of seeding and of harvesting and intermediate operations may mean loss in production to a serious extent. The hazards of using this equipment have increased in similar proportions. In the state of Iowa the 1956 corn crop, during the harvest season alone, cost 325 fingers, 63 hands, 14 arms, 5 legs, 3 lives, 3,362 days of work, and over \$71,000 in medical expenses. For these quite cogent reasons the farmer is laying emphasis on experience when he considers the employment of help.

With the advance of discovery, of invention, and knowledge, tools are becoming more complicated and require more skill and judgment in their handling. We who make up the population, no matter what field we are in must acquire more knowledge and develop more skill in using the tools available to us, each in his own field becoming more and more of a specialist. This suggestion is perhaps more applicable in agriculture than in any other field.

It has been suggested that the mechanical revolution in agriculture has reached its zenith and that developments in techniques will form the next important phase of evolution. If this is so a further emphasis on experience will be inevitable.

The effects of these developments have been far reaching. The cost of mechanical equipment is high, and on

a mixed farm a variety of equipment is necessary. The overhead charges tend to make the small farm so equipped an uneconomical unit. Many farmers faced by the necessity to reduce overhead have increased their holdings, thereby creating the necessity to hire help. Others, unable to do this, either from lack of capital or inability to purchase land suitably located, have decided to limit their operations and not employ year around help, if indeed this situation has not been forced on them by their inability to obtain suitable help. In other cases the availability of employment in industry or construction within easy commuting distance has encouraged farmers to engage in other work, operating their farms only to the extent that they can do so in the evenings and over weekends. This is especially true in areas where industrial expansion is taking place and in areas where productivity is below the average.

This tendency was made fairly clear in a survey made in the Ontario Region by the National Employment Service and the Representatives Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture a year or so ago. While the survey did not assume a statistical nature it did emphasize certain trends. One was the need for experienced workers capable of handling mechanical equipment, unfortunately coupled in many cases with an inability to pay this type of help a wage sufficient to keep it. To emphasize this development we may mention what has happened in connection with the annual movement of harvest workers from Ontario and Quebec to the Western harvest. In recent years such emphasis has been laid on the need for experience with mechanical equipment and trucks that the possession of a driver's licence has been made an essential qualification.

It was also made apparent in the survey that although mechanical equipment has enabled many farmers to do most of their own work, they are unable to attend to some operation alone and are therefore dependent upon some part time casual labour during peak periods. It appears that there is an increase in the need for part time seasonal workers, which must be met from sources outside the normal agricultural labour force. To some extent this is being met at present from urban workers temporarily out of work, on holidays, and in their spare time, argued in the fruit and vegetable areas by women, many of whom are housewives, and high school age children of both sexes. To what extent this can be developed is problematical but



it does appear to be a matter requiring close attention.

The movement of workers from one section of the country to another during peak periods, which have been extensively developed during the last 15 years, will probably become of increasing importance, with a stronger emphasis on experience in order that skilled workers may be utilized to the fullest possible extent.

Fruit and vegetable growers are still very dependent on hand labour. Spraying to kill weeds, and the evolution of varieties with fruiting habits that adapt them to mechanical equipment are playing a part. Fork lifts are eliminating some of the drudgery, and on large establishments some quite elaborate equipment is reducing labour requirements. However there are crops such as tomatoes, cucumbers, beans, strawberries, peaches, and others with which we are all familiar which can only be successfully harvested by hand.

It is obvious that the farm labour pool must be conserved. It also seems that experience will be in increasing demand. What safeguards can the farmer, and indeed the country as a whole, take to maintain the number and improve the quality of the farm labour force?

First it is obvious that wages and working conditions must be brought into line with those available to industrial workers. The extent to which the farmer can improve the wage scale is largely a matter of economics, which we can hint at here. Actually the discrepancy is not as great as it sometimes appears. Wages paid to farm workers usually include board and lodging, or a rent free house with some perquisites.

In most provinces of Canada, Workmen's Compensation is available to farm employers on a voluntary basis, but this opportunity is not embraced to any great extent. The statement I made earlier indicating the cost of corn in Iowa in terms of fingers, limbs and lives has a wide application, indicates the need for such protection as Workmen's Compensation offers. A more adequate use of this coverage would help to bridge the gap between urban and rural working conditions.

Unemployment Insurance is not at present available to farm workers. There are difficulties in the way of administering this service, but an active interest by the farming community would be a way of stimulating an approach to overcome these difficulties.

Perhaps more important is the need

for some classification of farm workers. In most walks of life, workers can show some kind of qualification. Mechanics, artisans, engineers, can produce an official document which indicates their skill in their trade or calling. Many of these are not allowed to follow their calling without such a document. Such a system protects the employing public from misrepresentation, and protects the employee from exploitation.

Agriculture cannot live on part time, inexperienced labour. I almost used the word survive — but agriculture will survive — it must. It produces the basis of life — the food we eat. Nor can the industry revert to old fashioned methods and procedures. Research and invention have created techniques which demand intelligent applications, and has brought about a high degree of mechanization which necessitates expensive and complicated equipment. A qualified and skilled labour force is an essential adjunct. Without it a clumsy and costly period would ensue which will reflect on all consumers. It seems obvious that soon, some way must be found to organize, not necessarily in the sense of a labour union, a body of workers, trained and qualified to adequately meet the new conditions, which are undergoing a continuous widening and becoming more and more specialized not only to produce foodstuffs for the people of this and other countries, but to conserve the land and resources which are often being wasted beyond recall. This is not impossible of achievement. It may take time to accomplish fully, but it seems to us clear that steps should be taken toward that end without much delay, if we are to avoid a period of inefficiency and costly mistakes that we can ill afford.

## F.W.U.A. Hi-Lights

The members of Park Grove FWUA #609 (Vegreville) heard the report of their FYP'sW delegate, Myrna Trimble. She gave a full report which was very interesting. Mrs. Henry Ziegler gave a very educational report on their holiday to the Peace River area.

Stony Plain FWUA #501 sent two members to Farm Women's Week at Olds. A discussion was held re the convention at Seba Beach.

The Marwayne FWUA local #716 tell us of a very busy and successful season: had a booth at the opening of Lea Park bridge; held a tea and raised \$115 for a district man who had his

leg amputated; held a tag day for CMHA.; collected for Marwayne Cenotaph fund; held an annual horticulture show and cleared \$85 for the day on a lunch bar and produce table. A donation of \$20 was made to Home and School Association. Eunice Gray, delegate to FYP'sW won the \$100 scholarship there. Two members attended Farm Women's Week at Vermilion.

Lornedale FWUA #808 (Viking) report a very busy meeting; also that a profit of \$47.75 was realized at the Farmers' Day Picnic.

Warner FWUA #1402 heard Elaine Leibelt's report on her attendance at FYP'sW. This young lady brought home the Sport's Cup as a trophy of her Week. Vera Lien gave a report on price spread on bread. Dorothy Lien gave a beauty demonstration.

Imperial FWUA #621 (Vegreville) answered roll call with a pickle recipe. This local found the bulletin on health very interesting. A thank you note from Mrs. Kay Dowhaniuk was read in connection with the serving of lunch at the conference in Vegreville.

Pollockville FWUA #1106 heard an interesting talk on the Glenbow Foundation, and its work of gathering past history in the province of Alberta, given by Miss Una McLean.

Viking South FWUA #807 report a very busy meeting, in spite of small attendance due to the busy season. It was suggested that a short history of the local be written before the old minute books are sent to Archives Committee in Edmonton. The matter of having stiff covers on the cook books was brought up but felt it might make them too expensive. Highlights of the district convention in Forestburg were given. A tag day has been decided on to raise funds for CMHA in October.

Jefferson FWUA #1401 (Cardston) are appointing six ladies — each to investigate a worthy charity and report at the next meeting. It has been agreed to assist in the mental health campaign.

**F.U.A. MEMBERSHIP WEEK**  
**November 3 - 8.**

**F.U.A. ANNUAL CONVENTION**  
**December 8 - 12.**



## Pity The Poor Farmer!

Who would guess that the farmer, working most of his life in the healthy outdoors, would be the most frequent victim of the nation's worstcrippler — arthritis!

This strange fact has emerged from a government study of victims of the rheumatic diseases in the United States, and there is reason to believe that a similar study in Canada would produce the same comparisons. 23% of farmers and farm workers in the United States — more than 961,000 men and women — suffer from arthritis. The study shows that 649,000 (10%) of farm operators and managers of farms in the U.S. have arthritis. 206,000 (15%) of female farm laborers and 106,000 (8%) of male farm laborers, have arthritis.

Factory workers run second with 17% of all workers, or about 719,000.

The farmer who suffers from this miserable disease is unable to put in a full day's work — his farmed acreage has to be reduced or more labor hired; he is often prevented from harvesting crops he has planted. Frequently in the end he is forced to change his occupation or, if he tries to struggle on without proper treatment, he becomes permanently disabled.

Why does arthritis pick on farmers? Working outdoors may be a factor. It is known that people who do the hardest physical work are more prone to be stricken with arthritis and rheumatism. Yet anxiety and shock, mental as well as physical strain can aggravate the disease. Heredity, fatigue, lowered resistance to illness, exposure to dampness and cold and chronic infections are other contributing factors.

All people who work for a living are exposed to these hazards but it appears that farmers are especially susceptible.

It is possible that farmers, by the very nature of their work and rural location, ignore more than most folk the warning signs of the insidious crippler. If ignored, these signs can recur with sudden violence and lead to crippling, to

destroyed muscles and fused joints. This need not happen.

Early diagnosis with prompt and correct treatment not only eases the pain but prevents the disease from crippling. There is still no specific cure for arthritis, no wonder drug, no special climate or atmosphere. Yet there is great hope for the sufferer. With the drugs now available and the knowledge doctors have about the diseases, it is nearly always possible to control arthritis, reduce pain and minimize damage to the joints. Researchers are sure that an ideal drug will eventually be found to suppress and control this disease.

But catch it early! Here are some of the warning signs. Pain and swelling of the joints. Persistent muscular aches and pains. Unexplained weight loss or fever and weakness. Undue warmth in a painful joint.

Be guided by the family doctor. He can refer any patient for treatment by the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society. And C.A.R.S. treatment is the best on the continent, praised and used by the American Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, and endorsed by the Canadian Medical Association.

C.A.R.S., like the disease it fights, plays no favorites. Rich or poor, patients can have no better treatment and no patient **IS EVER REFUSED BECAUSE OF INABILITY TO PAY.** Your doctor knows this; he can refer you to the nearest treatment centre. Just heed the warning signs, see him right away — and keep on being a farmer!

There is a C.A.R.S. division in your Province, Alberta. In Edmonton and Calgary, there are diagnostic clinics and also Mobile Units, with chartered graduate physiotherapists to help the home-bound patients.

From Edmonton, they also serve people in Wetaskiwin and plans are underway to open new branches in Red Deer, Lethbridge and Drumheller.

Those of you who want to know more about our organization, its work and future plans, or who want to see the wonderful color-sound film "Never Surrender", please ask our Headquarters of-

## Controlling Brush In Native Pastures

W. S. Scott of Lessard, north of Bonnyville, has brome grass. It flooded badly during the last 5 to 6 years, but is good and dry again this year. The brome has dried out and has been replaced by brush cover of willows and poplars 3 to 10 feet tall which gives little chance to the native grass to produce anything of value. L. Gareau, District Agriculturist at Bonnyville, tells how Mr. Scott tackled the problem of controlling brush.

Attaching a boomless sprayer nozzle at a 45 degree angle on the fender of his tractor and carrying the spray tank on the drawbar, Mr. Scott went over the field spraying a mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T at the rate of 8 oz. per acre of each chemical in approximately 20 gallons of water per acre. The work was done on the 11th of July. Three weeks after the spraying all the brush was dry and apparently killed while the grass undercover was thriving.

The cost of 8 oz. 2,4,5-T was \$1.50 and for 8 oz. 2,4-D about 50c. The expense of operating the tractor was very small since it covered a strip approximately 20 feet wide at each round and may be estimated at 35c an acre making a total of \$2.35 an acre for the entire spraying. This is very reasonable, claims Mr. Scott, who is most pleased with the results. He plans to do much more chemical brush control on his native pasture next summer and also wants to experiment with basal spray this fall.

One remark that may be worth passing on: Better kill seems to have been obtained where the sprayer nozzle was above the level of the brush than where the spray was applied on the under part of the leaves. The usual caution should of course be observed to avoid damage to neighboring crops.

Just for today I will try to live through this day only, and not tackle my whole life problem at once. I can do something for 12 hours that would appall me if I felt that I had to keep it up for a life-time.

—Author Unknown

fice, Room 626, Civic Block, Edmonton, phone 21825. We will be pleased to be of help.

H. Van Veldhuizen,  
Executive Secretary



# Farmers' Union of Alberta

9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, Alberta — Phone 40375

## EXECUTIVE:

President — Arnold Platt, Lethbridge.  
 Vice-Presidents — Henry Young, Millet,  
 Mrs. W. C. Taylor, Wainwright.  
 A. B. Wood, Dewberry.  
 Ed. Nelson, Brightview.

Secretary — Mrs. Pansy Molen.

F.W.U.A. President — Mrs. C. T. Armstrong,  
 2113 - 29th Ave., S.W., Calgary.

## F.W.U.A. EXECUTIVE:

President — Mrs. C. T. Armstrong,  
 2113 - 29th Ave., S.W., Calgary.  
 1st Vice-Pres.—Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite, Red Deer  
 2nd Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Geo. Finlay, Lloydminster.

## JUNIOR EXECUTIVE:

President — Dean Lien, Warner  
 1st Vice-Pres. — Alex McCalla, Bremner  
 2nd Vice-Pres. — Tom Nesbit, Bremner

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

| District                                  | F.U.A. | F.W.U.A.                                        | JUNIOR F.U.A.                |
|-------------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Uri Powell, Sexsmith                   |        | Mrs. M. Robertson, Clairmont                    | Don Johnson, La Glace        |
| 2. H. Hibbard, Nampa                      |        | Mrs. E. Fewang, High Prairie                    | Mrs. Delores Gardner, Reno   |
| 3. Clare Anderson, Freedom                |        | Mrs. Helen James, R.R.1, Manola                 | Harvey Sterling, Westlock    |
| 4. Karl Nordstrom, Bonnyville             |        | Miss. Hannah Anderson, Sugden                   | Dan Kachmarchuck, St. Lina   |
| 5. Oscar Hittinger, Morinville            |        | Mrs. Laura Gibeau, Morinville                   | George McMillan, Picardville |
| 6. S. A. Sanford, Vegreville              |        | Mrs. Paul Dowhaniuk, Box 7,<br>R.R. 4, Edmonton | Dick Schroter, Bremner       |
| 7. Ralph Wilson, Vermilion                |        | Mrs. Paul Belik, Box 61, Edgerton               | Eugene Elm, Hardisty         |
| 8. W. R. Hansel, Gadsby                   |        | Mrs. Cecil Keast, Viking                        | Warren Henderson, Forestburg |
| 9. D. G. Whitney, Lacombe                 |        | Mrs. F. A. Sissons, Clive                       | Charlie Bowie, Morningside   |
| 10. L. Hilton, Strathmore                 |        | Mrs. W. L. Barker, Calgary                      | Ethel Jasman, Three Hills    |
| 11. James A. Cameron, Youngstown          |        | Mrs. Russell Johnston, Helmsdale                | George Doupe, Oyen           |
| 12. George Loree, Parkland                |        | Mrs. F. H. House, Arrowwood                     | Mark Strang, Charesholm      |
| 13. Anders H. Anderson, Box 327, Med. Hat |        | Mrs. Sam Alberts, Brooks                        | Gerald Schuler, Hida         |
| 14. Wayne Anderson, Bow Island            |        | Mrs. M. Roberts, Owendale                       | Carl Culler, Warner          |

WAR VETERANS' SECTION: Chairman—C. J. Versluys, Champion; Secretary—H. G. Hughes, Enchant

## Ready for Action

F.U.A. locals are completing arrangements for membership drive. Alphonse Labreque of Girouxville F.U.A. No. 214 is our first membership drive chairman appointed for the coming membership campaign.

F.U.A. membership week is from November 3-8. It is expected that all farm organizations across Canada will

be campaigning for dues during the same week.

The F.U.A. objective is for 40,000 farm units. The economic picture necessitates such activity on the farm front.

## F.U.A. MEMBERSHIP WEEK

November 3 - 8.

"I can't understand why a handsome man like Donald should marry a woman 20 years his senior," remarked a blonde to her friend.

"When you collect bank notes you don't look at the dates!" explained the friend.

\* \* \*

Cute Cora was arrested for throwing a flower pot. She explained it was an advertisement that caused her to throw. The advertisement read, "Say it with flowers."

## August Membership Record

| DISTRICT     | Aug. Men  | To Date Men  | Aug. Women | To Date Women | Aug. Assoc. | To Date Assoc. | Aug. Jrs. | To Date Jrs. | To Date Total |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| District 1   | 1         | 1263         | ---        | 391           | ---         | 1              | ---       | 230          | 1885          |
| District 2   | 11        | 1247         | 3          | 321           | ---         | 1              | 5         | 226          | 1795          |
| District 3   | ---       | 1542         | ---        | 392           | ---         | ---            | ---       | 252          | 2166          |
| District 4   | 4         | 1937         | ---        | 494           | ---         | ---            | ---       | 426          | 2847          |
| District 5   | 2         | 1320         | ---        | 533           | ---         | 5              | ---       | 350          | 2208          |
| District 6   | 2         | 2630         | ---        | 958           | ---         | 12             | ---       | 430          | 4030          |
| District 7   | 4         | 2533         | 2          | 761           | 1           | 6              | 3         | 389          | 3689          |
| District 8   | 5         | 1852         | 1          | 468           | ---         | ---            | 2         | 275          | 2595          |
| District 9   | 5         | 2081         | 2          | 610           | 1           | 6              | ---       | 301          | 2998          |
| District 10  | ---       | 2481         | ---        | 593           | ---         | 11             | ---       | 219          | 3304          |
| District 11  | 21        | 1284         | 8          | 464           | ---         | 11             | 2         | 158          | 1917          |
| District 12  | 8         | 1717         | 4          | 659           | ---         | 9              | 2         | 261          | 2646          |
| District 13  | ---       | 755          | ---        | 292           | ---         | 4              | ---       | 132          | 1183          |
| District 14  | 3         | 1660         | ---        | 377           | ---         | 2              | ---       | 190          | 2229          |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>66</b> | <b>24304</b> | <b>20</b>  | <b>7283</b>   | <b>2</b>    | <b>68</b>      | <b>14</b> | <b>3839</b>  | <b>35492</b>  |



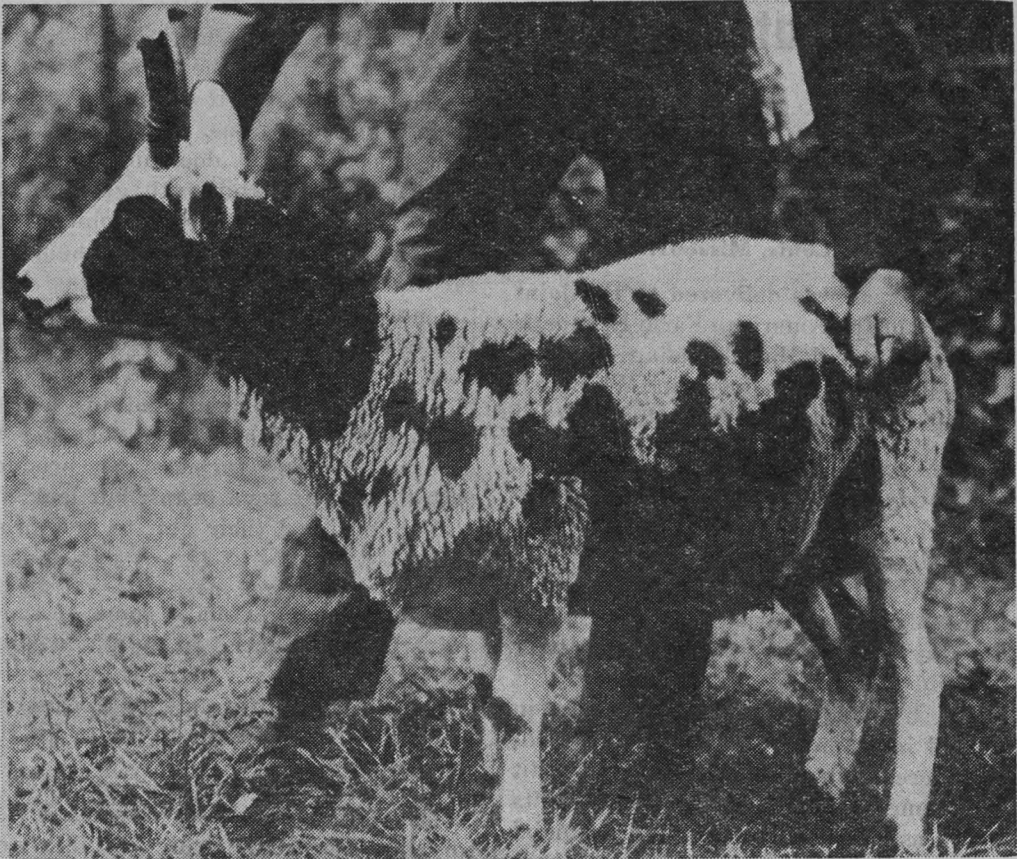
The Jacob Sheep

One of the few flocks of Jacob sheep remaining in Britain is that on the estate of the Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam at Milton Hall, near Peterborough, Northhamptonshire.

Jacob sheep are said to be descended from a breed indigenous to the Holy Land. They have piebald fleeces and their horns, of which they often have two pairs, grow in the males to an exceptional size.

The origins of the Milton Hall flock are unknown, although its existence there for many centuries is accepted. It is one of three or four flocks of this type of sheep remaining in Britain today; and, in an attempt to maintain the stamina of the survivors of this ancient breed, exchanges of breeding stock take place regularly between them.

"To what do you attribute your long life?" a reporter asked a centenarian. "I don't rightly know yet," replied the old-timer. "I'm still dickering with two breakfast food companies."



F.U.A. ANNUAL CONVENTION  
December 8 - 12.

CO-OP WEEK  
October 25 - November 1

Take Advantage of the F.U.A's Complete Accounting Service Available to Members.

Complete the attached coupon and mail to:

J. S. Herschel, Director,  
Farmers' Union Accounting Service,  
Farmers' Union Bldg., 9934 - 106 St.,  
EDMONTON, Alberta.

Dear Sir:

We would like assistance and information on the following:

- The Preparation of our Income Tax Returns.
- The Farmers' Union Accounting Service Bookkeeping System.
- The Establishment of a Basic Herd.
- Preparation of Election to Average Income.
- The Preparation of a Net Worth Statement so our Tax position to date would be entirely cleared up.
- More information regarding the comprehensive Service available through the FARMERS' UNION ACCOUNTING SERVICE.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
UNION LOCAL No. \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

The Driver's Prayer

Heavenly Father, teach me to be mindful that I am not the only one driving on a journey today.  
Take control of my eyes that I may be vigilant.  
Guide my feet and hands that I may not suffer loss in an unguarded moment.  
Protect me from carelessness; my own as well as others.  
Then, when I come to my journey's end I will raise my voice again in thanks to Thee, Heavenly Father, that I have hurt no one, and no one has hurt me.  
In Jesus' name, I pray, Amen.  
—(Author Unknown)

The  
Biggest Ever  
F.U.A. MEMBERSHIP  
DRIVE  
Will Take Place  
in  
Alberta  
November 3 - 8



## Intermediate Term Credit in Agriculture

This is a review of a paper prepared and delivered by S. A. Morrow, president, Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, St. Louis, Missouri

This paper was delivered to the joint meeting of the American Farm Economic Association and the Canadian Agricultural Economic Society, in Winnipeg, during the month of August, 1958.

The writer of this paper assumed that everybody is well aware of the tremendous changes that have taken place in methods of farming over the past several years, and that they have reasonable knowledge of the farm credit system and the way in which it operates. A greater demand for credit has been brought about by the tremendous increase in capital investment, and a very substantial increase in production costs. Credit on a longer term basis for many units is just as essential to the sound financial operation of the farm today as short term credit was when farming left the stage of barter and trade for merchant carry to supply the essential costs of seed, feed and annual recurring expenses. Today it is extremely important for the farmer to analyse his total credit requirements and to plan an overall program which will permit debt reduction co-incident with the materialization of income from his operation.

Credit can neither help the patron or break him. Any revolutionary development—be it in labor, commercial business, or agriculture — causes a certain number of failures and movement of people from one business to another. Training and education are important and take time. It is no longer sound or practical for a financialistic institution to lend on the basis of ample security. Farming today is big business. Family units must be substantially larger and they require greater amounts of credit to carry on their operation. A farmer can no longer stay in business on the basis of hard work, willingness and honesty. He must have ability in both farm and financial management. The average sized loan in a district used to be from \$1,000 to \$1,500. Today, the average size loan is between \$6,000 and \$7,000. Soundness of the unit, capacity to repay and managerial ability are important facts and must be known before a decision is reached to extend credit and particularly before maturities are extended for a longer period than has formerly been the case. It is quite different to lend a small amount of money for a few months, with repayment pretty

well in sight, than it is to extend credit over a five year period. Credit can be helpful in assisting the farmer to make necessary changes, if based on proper terms and conditions. But it can also ruin the man who does not have the facilities or the ability to get the job done. Thus, one of the big problems for any financial institution is to help the farmer project his financial plan over the necessary period of time to permit him to accomplish his proposed program. Just to investigate a farmer's honesty is no longer sufficient and his ability to do the job is often times harder to determine. Many farmers can produce cotton, corn or soya beans, but lack the ability to adjust their unit to new projects.

Today's changes make some of these adjustments essential to sound farming. Extending the time of debt repayment is no substitute for adequate capacity to repay, or managerial ability to get the job done.

There is another very important factor that the lender must consider and that is the ability of his own organization to furnish the type of credit required. Going into larger amounts of financing and longer maturity loans requires more capital and a definite assurance of dependability of funds. The financing institution must have capital strength sufficient to permit it to stay with the sound farm operator who may suffer reverses beyond his control, due to natural hazards that are inherent in the farm business. It must also be sure that the source of funds can remain outstanding without damage to its customers over the period required by the farmer.

It is interesting to note some of the developments in contract farming. Since these contracts are written on very narrow margins to the farmer, the lending company is protecting itself by taking security on real estate.

The broilers are mostly contract fed and generally there is very limited margin of income for the producer to pay capital debt. The feed contracts are on the annual basis and might even be on the basis of one batch of poults. If the feed contract is not renewed there is no source of repayment for capital credit. It is usually essential to take real estate as security. Unless the farm operator is exceptionally strong financially and can assure debt repayment from other sources we generally do not feel justified in making an intermediate term loan. He says, "if we do finance the broiler operator we want to furnish all the operating expense, including the purchase of the broilers and feed." Mr.

## Open Forum

Editor,  
The Organized Farmer.  
Dear Sir:

In regard to your editorial in the September issue re: aid in the form of food and money to underdeveloped countries. Action on our part in this matter would, you say, be means by which we would secure lasting markets for our surplus production, (or words to that effect.)

I take (it) for granted that you refer to the countries much mentioned in the newspapers in recent times, that have been freed from colonial domination. The most backward and underdeveloped of these are what the politicians call the uncommitted countries. In other words, they have not as yet decided on their future course. Can they be won to our side through a program of aid on our part? With the experience they have had in their struggle for national liberation and seeing the shape the failing colonial powers are in, and the still dominant capitalist powers with their surpluses of production of all kinds — while millions of their people are living on an unemployment dole or no dole, and the rest of us bound to the system that bred colonialism and lived on it,— are the people and leaders of these countries, having won their national freedom, foolish enough to contemplate following the example of the founders of our way of life?

However, the question in hand is — will such countries provide us with the markets we need now and in the future? It is agreed that these countries will have to develop their economies in such a way as to raise the peoples' standard of living, and not have them starving — as

(Continued on page 26)

Morrow pointed out that the statement of assets is no longer adequate information upon which to base an extension of loan. Other factors have to be taken into consideration. At the convention a new phrase was coined — the Spectrum Approach to Farm Problems. Just as the rainbow breaks up the white light into various colors so the spectrum gives you all the colors that are in light. So it is in farm business — to arrive at a justified conclusion we must look at the problem from many points of view and take into consideration all the angles that one can think of — not only the farm, the farmer, but the market, the business situation, the economic trends. All this goes in to make the situation upon which farm financing depends.



## Science, Agriculture In Future

Prominent North American scientist talks about influence of science. In particular he refers to effect on farming. The most interesting area is about controlling climate.

### ECONOMISTS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING AT MANITOBA UNIVERSITY.

A joint meeting of the American Farm Economics association and Canadian Agricultural Economics society held its annual meeting in the University of Manitoba in August. About 525 registered delegates from all parts of the North American continent were present.

The main theme of the three day conference was "meeting the challenge of science in agriculture." The keynote address at this convention was given by W. A. Nierenberg, of California. He spoke on science, agriculture and the future. At this convention Dr. Nierenberg rolled away the clouds and exposed reality to the economists. There are three areas of physics which may have important consequences to our agriculture.

1. Nuclear physics and chemistry.
2. Solid state physics.
3. High-energy nuclear physics.

The development of transistor equipment will enable the scientists to measure reality much more efficiently than they have ever done before, and give us some important information about science. In addition, there are two new techniques that have been developed at a very great rate.

1. Data, processing and computing by means of high-speed electronic digital computers and the construction and use of earth satellites.

The speaker felt that we are on the verge of a break-through on weather prediction and weather control. In the area of controlling weather the speaker thought that by sowing the sky with black powder, and adding some gasses to it, we may be able to change the weather in any one area.

The second phase was oceanography. The research that is carried on about the oceans may yield some very important data on which the scientists may be able to solve some of the problems.

At the present time there is a tremendous increase in the demand for power. In improving the efficiency we may be able to deliver power to remote places and also pump water for irrigation at a very low cost.

Another area is tracer techniques in experimental biologies. Discoveries in this area, enable large industries to be organized in the production of food. This method also promises very effective control of insects by the large scale use of control methods.

Another area is the identification of atoms. If this technique is perfected in the near future it would be possible to study the life processes, and there is a probability of manufacturing of chlorophyll on a factory scale. This promises the direct food manufacture from the energy of the sun.

Another important area in organic chemistry is parity rule. It is a very simple law — if you turn right you make one kind of a product and if you turn left you make another kind of product. This is the summary of some of the main areas of science which may have profound effect on agriculture in the future.

### REMOVING GRASS STAINS

Summertime is outdoor time and likely to bring foliage and flower stains. From the Alberta Home Economics Extension Service comes word that these common stains can be safely removed from most washable clothing if the treatment is suited to the fabric.

For a washable fabric first try rubbing soap or detergent into the stain then wash the garment. Or if a test on the inside edge of a seam or other hidden part of the garment shows alcohol won't affect the dye, sponge the stain with alcohol. Alcohol may be used

on unwashable garments and may be diluted with water for acetate fabrics.

On stubborn stains use a sodium perborate bleach. Sprinkle the moist stain with bleach, or if the garment is colored, let it soak for several hours or overnight in a solution of one tablespoon of sodium perborate per pint of water. Use cool water for wool, silk and synthetic fibers and hot water for other fabrics. Rinse well. If stains persist dip them into very hot water using a stronger sodium perborate bleach. Rinse well and repeat if necessary.

Chlorine and sodium perborate generally remove the same types of stains. Chlorine bleaches, however, should never be used on wool, silk or blends containing these fibers, or on fabrics like the wash and wear wrinkle-resistant cottons that have chlorine-retentive resin finishes. More stain removal hints are contained in the Stain Removal Bulletin supplied by the Home Economics Extension Service, Legislative Buildings, Edmonton, or from your District Home Economist.

**F.U.A. MEMBERSHIP WEEK**  
**November 3 - 8.**

**F.U.A. ANNUAL CONVENTION**  
**December 8 - 12.**

**CO-OP WEEK**  
**October 25 - November 1**

## PLAN TO ATTEND . . .

**Edmonton Fall Livestock Show and Sale**  
**October 28, 29, 30, 31**

### EVENTS AND COMPETITIONS

- ★ Commercial Sheep and Swine Show and Sale
- ★ Junior Farmers' Competition
- ★ Purebred Sheep and Swine Show
- ★ Auction Sale of Purebred Sheep and Swine
- ★ Meat and Carcass Show and Sale

"THE LARGEST PUREBRED SWINE AND SHEEP SALE  
IN CANADA"

**Edmonton Exhibition Sales Pavilion**



## OPEN FORUM . . .

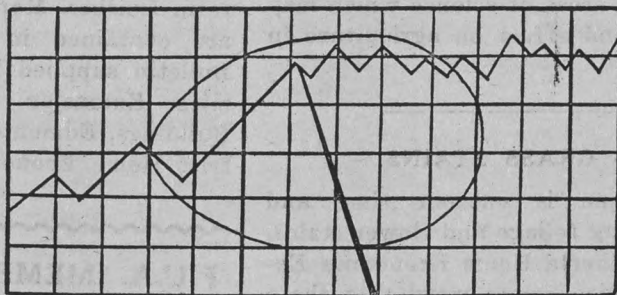
(Continued from page 24)

was the case under colonial rule. They will make their countries self-supporting in order to insure their national freedom. When they are self-supporting they will not need our goods. They would, of course, be in a position to trade goods we could use for goods of an equal value they need, but such trade would not solve or affect a surplus problem. If they were to develop along capitalist lines they, too, would have a surplus problem and be competing with us on a foreign market, on the moon, maybe. In our system of economy the profit margin of goods has to find a foreign market since the home market is supplied in the

matter of paying for the cost of production. At present we are importing more than we export, but offsetting this is the millions of foreign investment coming into this country. These millions invested in production will, if they pay off, mean a greater profit margin of production and greater need for foreign markets, and soon, or we will have more surpluses and more unemployment.

A. J. MacDonald,  
Edmonton, Alta.

A tablespoon of vinegar added to the soap and water in which jeans are washed will keep them soft, lint-free and easier to iron.



**FOR HIGH EGG  
PRODUCTION  
AND HEALTH**



CO-OP EGGMAKER CONCENTRATE is a good feed because you are buying only those proteins, minerals and stabilized vitamins not contained in farm grains, yet so necessary for good egg production.

For a simplified feeding program, mix one part of CO-OP EGGMAKER CONCENTRATE pellets with seven parts of whole grain to make a complete feed.

**FOR GUARANTEED SATISFACTION GET CO-OP  
EGGMAKER CONCENTRATE AT YOUR CO-OP**

**AT YOUR CO-OP STORE**

or

**ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE**

Edmonton

— Calgary



# F.U.A. MEMBERSHIP DRIVE NOV. 3 - 8



For your . . .  
Car, Truck, or Tractor

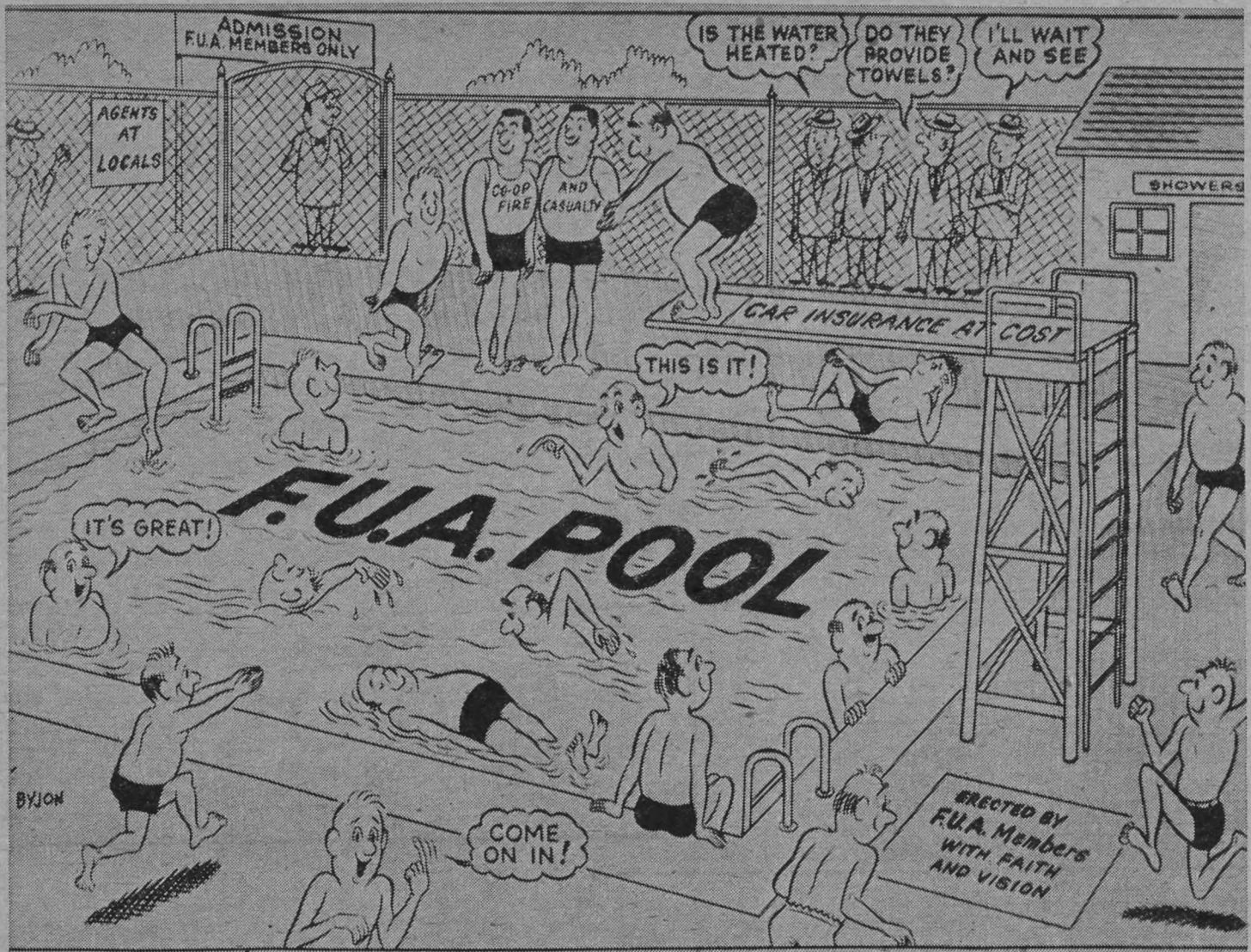
TBA-129

**AT YOUR CO-OP STORE  
ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE  
WHOLESALE**

Edmonton

— Calgary





# Join the Happy Gang

~~~~~  
INSURE AT COST AND DRIVE PROTECTED
~~~~~

**See**  
**Your F.U.A. Car Pool Agent TODAY**

**FOR NEAREST AGENT SEE PAGE 16**

**If there is no agent in your district contact F.U.A. central office**



# Not everyone belongs to a Co-op BUT everyone benefits !

**FARMER** — Marketing and purchasing co-ops assure him a full price for what he sells, and a fair price for what he buys. He may not patronize a co-op, but co-op organizations protect him in either case.

**HOMEMAKER** — Co-ops have improved the quality of items she buys such as fruits, canned goods, butter and other dairy products. Co-ops help her get more for her household budget money.

**LABOURER** — Purchasing co-ops help make his wages go farther . . . . . raise his standard of living.

**BUSINESSMAN** — Co-ops help keep more wealth in the community. Co-op patronage refunds are distributed to local owners and this extra purchasing power helps all business.

**PROFESSIONAL MAN** — The economic well-being of the people he serves is improved because of co-ops. They are better able to buy and pay for professional services.

**Support National Co-op Week -- October 26 - November 1**

## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

**"Farmer-Owned Co-operative"**